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NATIONAL CELEBRATION

OF

UNION VICTORIES.

MARCH 6TH, 1865,

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK:
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
CORNER PEARL AND PINE STREETS.

1865.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION

OF

UNION VICTORIES.

Grand Military and Civic Procession.

MASS MEETING

AT

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

MARCH 6th, 1865.

NEW-YORK:
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
COR. PEARL AND PINE STREETS.

1865.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

THE surrender of Savannah, the fall of Charleston, the re-possession of Sumter, and other brilliant successes of the Union arms, induced a number of the prominent citizens of New-York to issue the following call:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, *February* 21, 1865.

A meeting of citizens will be held at this office, at one o'clock, on Wednesday, 22d inst., to adopt measures for expressing the congratulations of the people of New-York, on the brilliant successes which have attended the National arms, on land and sea, in the recent Southern campaigns.

You are requested to attend.

Respectfully,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
MOSES TAYLOR,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN J. ASTOR, JR.,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
HENRY CLEWS,
R. H. McCURDY.

This patriotic movement was entered into with zeal and heartiness by citizens, representing the various liberal professions and all classes of mercantile, manufacturing and industrial pursuits.

The vast assemblage which united in this loyal ovation to the army and navy gave undeniable assurance that it was a spontaneous impulse of the popular heart.

At the meeting of citizens, held in pursuance of the preceding call, on motion of PAUL SPOFFORD, Esq., Mr. MOSES TAYLOR was called to the Chair, and Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN and SAMUEL SLOAN were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman announced the purpose of the meeting, and Mr. SLOAN offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL:

PROPOSED CELEBRATION OF UNION VICTORIES.

1. *Resolved*, That the war to quell rebellion which now rapidly approaches its inevitable conclusion, involves essentially the principles of self-government, human freedom and Christian civilization; that the people of the United States

have abundant cause for congratulation in the knowledge that while successfully maintaining, by force of arms, the government of their choice and the life of the nation, they are at the same time effectually asserting the inviolable doctrine that this Continent is forever devoted to the cause of liberal institutions and republican government.

2. *Resolved*, That the recent signal victories achieved by the military and naval power of the United States over the insurgent forces in revolt against the government, call for the expression of cordial congratulations to officers, soldiers and seamen, who share in the renown of these glorious successes.

3. *Resolved*, That the armies led by Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SHERIDAN and TERRY, and the naval forces serving under the orders of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER, have, by their valor and devotion to duty, maintained the integrity of the nation and upheld the honor of its flag, and richly deserve the applause of a grateful people.

4. *Resolved*, That in brilliancy of design, intrepid energy of action, inexorable determination to compel success, the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas has no example in military history, and covers the names of GRANT and SHERMAN with imperishable glory.

5. *Resolved*, That the treacherous assault upon Sumter has been fitly expiated in the ignominious flight of the assailants from the soil they had desecrated, without a shot fired in defence of a city dedicated to treason.

6. *Resolved*, That it is becoming in a free and enlightened people to recognize and applaud distinguished public services rendered in the cause of the country; and that the citizens of New-York regard it as a duty to give public expression of their gratitude to the heroic men who, under Divine Providence, have defended the flag and preserved the honor of the nation.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of citizens be appointed to consider and report, at a subsequent meeting to be called by the Chairman and Secretary, in regard to the time and manner of celebrating the recent triumph of the Union arms, and with the purpose of uniting a whole community, irrespective of all other considerations, in a grand ovation to the principles of loyal duty to the country and its government.

8. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and to the several officers named therein, and that the same be published.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, Mr. P. M. WETMORE and others, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Judge DAVIES offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. R. L. STUART, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to send a national ship to Charleston harbor to convey thither General ROBERT ANDERSON, that he may replace, upon the flagstaff of Fort Sumter, that national banner, the emblem of our liberties and of our Union, which, on the 13th of April, 1861, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of the traitors of South Carolina.

The following General Committee was announced by the Chairman:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Moses Taylor,
William B. Astor,
A. A. Low,
Hamilton Fish,
John C. Green,
R. M. Blatchford,
Jonathan Sturges,
Moses H. Grinnell,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
Charles H. Russell,
Simeon Draper,
Charles H. Marshall,
A. T. Stewart,
Marshall O. Roberts,
R. D. Lathrop,
Samuel Sloan,
Isaac Bell,
Henry Clews,
Samuel Wetmore,
James Low,
William T. Blodgett,
Henry M. Taber,
Waldo Hutchins,
John J. Phelps,
S. B. Chittenden,
Denning Duer,
F. W. Worth,
James Lenox,
Edwards Pierrepont,
William M. Evarts,
Sheppard Gandy,
John E. Williams,
Henry E. Davies,
Leonard W. Jerome,
Benjamin W. Bonney,
Robert, H. McCurdy,
Edward Minturn,
William H. Lee,
John Austin Stevens,
James F. D. Lanier,
Edwin Hoyt,
Charles H. Ludington,
Alexander Stuart,
Wm. M. Tweed,
A. B. Baylis,
Joseph Hoxie,
W. H. Neilson,
William B. Dinsmore,
E. S. Sanford,
B. C. Morris,
Daniel Devlin,
John A. Dix,
John A. King,
William E. Dodge,
Ezra Nye,
E. P. Cowles,
W. R. Vermilye,
Frank E. Howe,
Robert L. Stuart,
George Opdyke,
Paul Spofford,
Hon. Chas. P. Daly,
Henry K. Bogert,
Elliot C. Cowdin,
William Seligman,
W. M. Vermilye,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
Francis B. Cutting,
C. W. Sandford,
John J. Cisco,
Peter Lorillard,
Richard Schell,
Henry A. Smythe,
George W. Hatch,
Morris Ketchum,
George Cabot Ward,
D. B. Fearing,
M. H. Levin,
John Alstyne,
E. F. Shepard,
Marvelle W. Cooper,
Timothy G. Churchill,
C. J. Anthony,
Seth B. Hunt,
Charles Gould,
John Steward,
James W. Beekman,
Robert S. Hone,
Thomas C. Acton,
Hiram Walbridge.
William Hall,
Henry Hilton.
M. T. Brennan,
W. H. Webb,
John A. Stewart,
William Kelly,
Parker Handy,
James McLean,
Henry G. Stebbins.

The following were elected Officers of the Committee:

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

S. B. CHITTENDEN, } *Secretaries.*
SAM. SLOAN, }

HENRY CLEWS, *Treasurer.*

The meeting thereupon adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

At a meeting of the General Committee, held on the 25th of February following, Mr. Wetmore submitted a programme of arrangements, which was approved.

The following draft of a letter to the President of the United States was reported and ordered to be transmitted:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, *February* 22, 1865.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

SIR,—The citizens of New-York engaged in the pursuits of commerce, at a public meeting held this day, adopted by a unanimous voice the resolutions we herewith transmit.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in the spirit which actuates those we represent, we offer you our cordial congratulations on the brilliant successes which have signalized the movements and conflicts of the national forces by land and sea, and which have shed such enduring lustre on the military character of our country.

We are charged, also, to assure you that, in the judgment of this commercial community, the grateful thanks of the American people are due to the President of the United States and the officers of the Government, for the patriotic, resolute and persistent determination shown by them to maintain the honor and to preserve inviolate the territory of the nation.

With sentiments of respectful regard, we remain your obedient servants,

SAMUEL SLOAN, }
S. B. CHITTENDEN, } *Secretaries.*

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Wetmore, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the solemn pledges given to the Government by the people of the City of New-York, assembled in Union Square, on the 20th of April, 1861, have been redeemed with fidelity and honor, and that after four years of bloody conflict, when the majesty of the laws has been vindicated, and the National Banner restored to the soil of every State in revolt, it is fitting and just that upon the same spot the tidings of victory should be mingled with the acclamations of a grateful people.

Resolved, That since the Cities of New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington, freed from the terrors of insurgent arms, have again been received under the protecting care of the Government, it is our duty to teach them, by example and acts of kindness, that it is safer and wiser to obey the law than to spurn its control.

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York do hereby invite the co-operation of every loyal municipality in the Union, to unite in a general celebration of the successes of the Union arms, on Saturday, the 4th day of March ensuing, that, by the sound of cannon, the ringing of bells and the uprising of the people, the national heart may be made glad, and gratitude and honor be rendered to the gallant men who have preserved the life of the nation.

Copies of the following despatch were forwarded to the Mayors of all the principal cities, and several favorable responses were read:

To the Mayor of——:

The people of New-York propose a national celebration of Union victories, on the 4th of March next, at mid-day. Will your city unite?

MOSES TAYLOR,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
SAM. SLOAN.

The following letter was received from the PRESIDENT:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *25th Feb.*, 1865.

To MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman, and S. B. CHITTENDEN and SAML. SLOAN, Esqs., Secretaries of a meeting of citizens of New-York, engaged in pursuits of commerce:

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the President of the United States to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and of resolutions concerning the condition of national affairs, by which that letter was accompanied

The President and his associates in the Executive Department highly appreciate these expressions of approval and support. Coming, as they do, at the close of a constitutional term of public service, which has been filled with trials unknown to any previous administration, these expressions are received, as evincing a firm and resolute popular purpose to preserve the Union unbroken, and to bring back every erring member thereof to the resumption of its lawful obligations and the performance of its proper duties, with the consequent enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of liberty and peace. Fully believing that the loyal citizens of the whole country are in entire harmony with the citizens of New-York, who are represented on the present occasion, the President cordially sympathizes with your committee in the proceedings they have initiated.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following Committees were appointed:

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1ST.—FINANCE.

Robert L. Stuart,	Samuel Wetmore,	Seth B. Hunt,
James Brown,	A. B. Baylis,	Isaac Bell,
John J. Astor, Jr.,	Henry G. Stebbins,	William M. Vermilye,
Charles H. Marshall,	J. F. D. Lanier,	Francis Skiddy,
Morris Ketchum,	Robert L. Cutting,	Sheppard Gandy,
Richard D. Lathrop,	Wm. H. Neilson,	Shepherd Knapp,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Leonard W. Jerome,	Horace B. Claflin.

2D.—RESOLUTIONS AND SPEAKERS.

Charles P. Daly,	Hamilton Fish,	Elliot F. Shepard,
Henry Hilton,	William M. Evarts,	William F. Allen,
George Opdyke,	Edwards Pierrepont,	Benj. W. Bonney.

3D. INVITATIONS AND RECEPTION.

Hamilton Fish,	James Low,	John Steward,
John A. Dix,	Richard Schell,	Edward Minturn,
A. A. Low,	John A. Stevens, Jr.	Robert B. McCurdy,
John C. Green,	James McLean,	John A. Stewart,
Simeon Draper,	John J. Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
John E. Williams,	William E. Dodge,	Parker Handy,
Waldo Hutchins,	R. M. Blatchford,	Robert S. Hone,
Charles H. Russell,	William B. Webb,	George Cabot Ward,
M. H. Levin,	John J. Cisco,	Matthew T. Brennan.

4TH.—ARRANGEMENTS.

William T. Blodgett,	Marvelle W. Cooper,	Peter B. Sweeny,
Frank E. Howe,	E. S. Sanford,	Wm. M. Tweed,
Prosper M. Wetmore,	Frank W. Worth,	Charles G. Cornell,
T. C. Acton,	Elliot C. Cowdin,	Douglas Taylor,
Henry M. Taber,	Charles F. Blake,	L. W. Winchester,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Wm. Seligman,	Josiah Hedden.
	Wm. H. Lee,	

The officers, *ex officio*, were added to the Committees.

The following notice was made public:

The Committee of Arrangements for the proposed celebration will be in constant session at the Astor House, Rooms Nos. 18 and 19, during the week. All communications relating to the military parade, civic procession, telegraphic despatches from other cities, and other matters relating to the active details of the celebration, may be addressed to Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements. Civic societies, public bodies, private manufacturing and industrial establishments, with their emblems of trade and commerce, are respectfully invited to unite in this patriotic demonstration. The workingmen of New-York always form a marked feature on such occasions, and it is hoped that they will participate in celebrating the triumphs of the army and navy of the Union. Private citizens mounted are invited to form a part of the procession under such directions as may be designated.

By order of the General Committee.

MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

S. B. CHITTENDEN, SAMUEL SLOAN, } *Secretaries.*

On the 28th of February, the General Committee again met to receive the reports of the Special Committees.

Col. Frank E. Howe, from the Committee on Arrangements, reported progress.

The Committee on Resolutions was continued with power to prepare resolutions for the Mass Meeting in Union Square. After some remarks by General Sandford, in reference to the propriety of postponing the celebration ten days from March 4th, a resolution to this effect was offered by him, and seconded by the Hon. C. P. Daly. Replies in favor of adhering to the original programme were made by Messrs. Wetmore, Chittenden, Shepard, Sloan and Stewart, and the resolution was negatived.

By the action of the municipal authorities and other public bodies, resolutions were passed expressive of their sympathy with the movement, and recommending the suspension of all business after 12 M. on the day of the celebration.

By invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to the Fire Department, through its Chief Engineer, the hearty co-operation of the department was proffered to lend its attractions to the general festivities of the day.

From this time the Committee of Arrangements was in constant session at the Astor House, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel or Maison Dorée, in the evening, in preparing the necessary details for the Procession and Mass Meeting, until Friday evening, March 3d, when the arrangements were perfected for the celebration on the following day.

At a meeting of the committee, held on Thursday evening, March 2, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brig. Gen. HALL was duly appointed Grand Marshal of the day.

The appointment was accepted, and from this time the General was in constant intercourse with the committee in perfecting the arrangements for the grand procession.

The Committee had given notice that should the weather prove unfavorable, the flags would be struck on the principal hotels at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the celebration be postponed to Monday, March 6th, if the weather should be favorable; if not, to the first fair day.

On Friday night, the 3d, a heavy rain storm commenced, which continued through the morning and until afternoon on Saturday. Timely notice having been afforded by the bare flag-staffs at 9 A. M., no serious disappointment was felt, and the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens generally resumed their preparations, determined to make the celebration on Monday all the more imposing for the further time given them.

The following letter was received from the Governor of New-York:

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FENTON.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *March* 2, 1865. }

MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman, &c.

I acknowledge with gratification the receipt of your letter, and a copy of the resolutions adopted by a public meeting of the citizens expressing the congratulations of the commercial community of our great metropolis on the brilliant successes of the cause of the Union. We have, truly, great reason for rejoicing. A war which placed at the arbitrament of armies the very existence of the republic, and with it the success of free government everywhere, is about to result in the triumphant maintenance of our institutions. The people, realizing that the issue was not to determine whether this or that political organization should succeed, but whether the life of the nation should be preserved, resolved

to defend and perpetuate its power and glory in full force and vigor. This resolution they have sustained with great unanimity. With pious gratitude they acknowledge that the glorious achievements of our soldiers are due, not to the arm of flesh merely, but to "Him who doeth according to His will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth."

Your proposed celebration is worthy of your imperial city and of the patriotic citizens to whom the cause of the Union owes so much. The treason of 1860–1 is about to be crushed; the head of the serpent is already bruised under the heel of our invincible leaders and their patriotic co-workers in arms; the infamous treachery of South Carolina has been expiated; her soil is now held by the defenders of national integrity and republican liberty; the conspirators have been baffled at the very seat of their empire. It is due to the gallant band that defended Sumter when she was bombarded by traitor forces that they should receive marked honor on her reclamation. I concur more heartily, therefore, in the suggestion that the President should send a man-of-war to the harbor of Charleston, bearing the heroic General Anderson and the same flag which he defended till hope had become futile—that flag which he saluted and lowered, but did not surrender. Let him replace it upon the parapet which it has already made glorious. I would join you if my duties at the capital did not prevent, and add my voice to your loudest acclaim to our country and its heroes.

May the news of our victories and progress soon be succeeded by the glad intelligence that Grant and Sherman, always sagacious and victorious, have achieved that triumph which will enable us to shout "The rebellion was!"

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FENTON.

(From the Daily Press.)

THE CELEBRATION.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

As if to make up in full for Saturday's inhospitable weather, Monday, March 6th, was an absolutely perfect day for a great rejoicing. The rain had done much to clear the streets, and the civic carts and brooms had labored efficiently, too. The sunshine and breezes that followed brought the ground beneath and heavens above to a capital condition for travel.

The delay had, moreover, given time for revisions and adjustments, which brought all the preliminaries of the procession to an excellent state of organization. And last, but not least, the news of SHERIDAN'S victory over EARLY put sunshine into every bosom, in complete harmony with the bright sky and bracing air.

Under such auspices the splendid and gigantic ceremonial passed off with an unbroken unity, in character and effect hardly to be paralleled in scenic history.

THE WHOLE

Of the vast pageant extended nearly seven miles, and was in motion during about six hours. Yet a view, such as a balloon would afford, would have enabled a spectator to see the whole in motion at once for a brief moment: for while the two great elephants and the two camels which brought up the rear were still on Sixth Avenue, where they were drawn up, the head of the column had absolutely passed around the whole of its great circuit, and the infantry and cavalry of the leading regiments were being dismissed to their armories.

THE DIVISIONS

Of the procession were made six in number, for tactical convenience, but the divisions which it assumed beneath the spectator's eye were three, viz.:

1. Military.
2. Civic and Industrial.
3. Fire Department.

And these had each its predominant distinguishing costume-color—the soldiers blue, the civilians black, the firemen red.

As soon as the immense mass had assembled, the following telegram was transmitted to the PRESIDENT of the United States, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON and Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

UNION SQUARE, March 6, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

ASSEMBLED NEW-YORK SENDS GREETING,—Thanks to Divine Providence, and all honor to the Government, the Army and the Navy, for saving the life of the nation.

(Signed,) MOSES TAYLOR, S. B. CHITTENDEN, HAMILTON FISH, PROSPER M. WETMORE, FRANK E. HOWE, SAM. SLOAN, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, CHARLES P. DALY, HENRY CLEWS, JOHN A. DIX.

THE START.

Precisely at one o'clock—the hour set down in the programme—Colonel HOWE gave the signal agreed upon for the starting of the procession. A salute was fired in Union Square, and the instant the sound of the first explosion was heard the head of the column commenced the march in splendid order. It stands in this respect as a remarkable exception to the past usage, and at the same time as an example to be imitated in the future. For several hours before, all the city was astir with troops and other constituent parts of the procession, on the way to their respective rendezvous. As early as A. M. the streets of the designated route began to fill perceptibly with the great multitude which constitutes the holiday street audience of New-York, and the windows and roofs were crowded with those sufficiently ambitious or wealthy, or well befriended to command those coigns of vantage. Nor was the audience wholly made up of New-Yorkers. Strong delegations were present from the suburbs, that from Brooklyn alone forming a kind of subsidiary procession, or side show, which thickly lined Fulton street for a long time with a mass of many thousand citizens pushing towards Broadway.

At one o'clock, the head of the First Division moved from its line on Fourteenth street into Broadway, and the Great Ceremony was fairly begun.

LINE OF MARCH.

FROM CORNER OF 14TH STREET AND BROADWAY; DOWN BROADWAY TO ASTOR HOUSE; UP PARK ROW AND CENTRE STREET TO CANAL; UP CANAL TO BOWERY; UP BOWERY AND 4TH AVENUE TO 33D STREET; THROUGH 33D STREET TO MADISON AVENUE; DOWN MADISON AVENUE AND AROUND MADISON SQUARE; DOWN 5TH AVENUE; THENCE TO UNIDN SQUARE, BY 14TH STREET.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

DETACHMENT OF POLICE, *Mounted and on Foot.*
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, *on Horseback.*
TROOP OF CAVALRY, *as Escort to Grand Marshal.*

Brig. Gen'l WILLIAM HALL, *Grand Marshal.*

AIDS.

Col. O. H. HART,
Col. W. P. HALL,
Col. G. E. WARING,
Maj. J. GROSHON HERRIOT,
Major HAND,
Captain WM. EAGAN,
Captain BLACK,
Captain WM. MCCORMACK,
J. NELSON TAPPAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

On Fourteenth Street, Right on Broadway.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. STATE NATIONAL GUARD, commanded by Major-General CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

DETACHMENTS OF THE SECOND DIVISION N. Y. STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General JOHN A. DIX, Major-General ROBERT ANDERSON, Admiral HIRAM PAULDING.

The GOVERNOR of the State of New-York.

The LEGISLATURE.

The MAYOR of the City of New-York.

The BOARD OF ALDERMEN and the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, in carriages, two abreast.

JUDGES of the Courts.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS and COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERGY and PROFESSORS OF COLLEGES.

SECOND DIVISION.

On Ninth Avenue, Right on Fourteenth Street.

Colonel M. T. MCMAHON, *Marshal.*

AIDS.

Major CHAS. TEMPLE DIX,
Col. CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Col. C. W. DARLING,
Surgeon MCMILLAN,
Capt. THOMAS LORD,
Capt. A. W. SMITH,
Lieut. S. J. DOCKSTADER,
Lieut. CHAS. A. DUNCAN.

Major-General Peck and Staff.

Brig.-Genl. Hunt and Staff.

" Hincks and Staff.

" P. St. George Cooke and Staff.

" Wessels and Staff.

General Officers of the Army on duty and leave, with their Staffs.

Officers of the Army, Mounted and in Uniform.

Ex-Officers of the Army, who have served during the present War, in Uniform.

Wounded Soldiers, in suitable conveyances.

Furloughed Soldiers, on foot.

Mounted Citizens.

Veterans of 1812.

New England Soldiers' Relief Association.

New-York State Volunteer Institute Cadets, under Colonel Young.

New-York Caledonians, in Highland Costume.

THIRD DIVISION.

On Eighth Avenue, Right on Fourteenth Street.

Hon. Abram Wakeman, *Marshal.*

AIDS.

Col. Geo. B. Van Brunt, | Capt. C. Heuberer,
Capt. C. Rice, | Mr. R. E. Benton.

Officers of the Navy, on leave or on duty.

Officers of the Marine Corps, on leave or on duty.

Sailors and Marines.

Jeremiah Simonson's full-rigged Ship, manned by Veteran Tars.

Model representation of the original Monitor, twenty feet long, by Thomas F. Rowland, builder of the original one, with appropriate motto.

Detachment from the Sailors' Home.

Seamen of the Merchant Service.

Officers of the Custom House, and other public officials, headed by Revenue Barges, fully manned, upon six-horse Trucks.

Wm. Van Etter, 84 West street, Miniature full-rigged Man of-War, nine and a half feet long, pierced for 44 guns, on a wagon.

One Ornamental Car, marked Sherman, Geary, Foster & Co., Savannah, Ga.; Grant, Sherman & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Porter, Terry & Co., Wilmington, N C.; Thomas & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

FOURTH DIVISION.

On Seventh Avenue, Right on Fourteenth Street.

William Seligman, *Marshal.*

AIDS.

Julius Dengelstadt,	Heinrich Apfel,
L. Reiss,	Joseph Hillenbrand.

New-York Sharp-Shooters.

Independent Rifle Company, Captain Geissler, Commanding.

New-York Turners' Association, Henry Metzner, President, 300 strong, with badges.

Veterans of the Turner Regiment will also join, and those from neighboring towns.

No. 1. Arion Society, C. Tricca, President.

No. 2. Allgemeine Saengerbund, 500 Singers of the following Singing Clubs:

Allemania,	Mozart Mannerchor,
Collonia,	Schillerbund,
Germania,	Saengerbund,
Harmonia,	of Williamsburg,
Lorely,	Liedertafel,
Saengerbund,	Social Reform.

The above ten Societies are composed of about fifty members each, who have arranged their programme so as to keep up one continuous song throughout the whole line of march.

German Central Committee, Steinbrenner, President.

Robert Blum Mutual Aid Union of Germans, 40 strong.

Mechanics' and Artisans' Association of Social Reformers, 1,000 strong, 100 singers.

Council No. 4 Union League, Mr. A. N. Dunham, Chief.

Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, Achilla Cain, President.

A six-horse Truck, containing members of the Sixth Avenue M. A. Total Abstinence Association, Major Michael Missing, President.

The Italian Benevolent Society, Francisco Nash, President, 200 strong, with National banners.

FIFTH DIVISION.

On Sixth Avenue, Right on Fourteenth Street.

Charles G. Cornell, *Marshal.*

AIDS.

C. T. McClenachan,
J. W. Downing,
W. R. Vermilye,
John M. Freeman,
Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.,
Saml. C. Downing,
Chas. F. Smith.

THE TRADES.

The Express Companies.

The Typographical Society, with Printing Press.

Singer's Sewing Machines in operation with employees.

Herring's String Team, with safe and employees.

John Stephenson's Car, drawn by six horses.

William H. Locke, 205 to 217 West Thirty-sixth street, one ten-horse Truck, representing printing Satinets.

The Great American Tea Company, ten-horse Truck, eighteen feet long, each side representing thirty-six States, as many clerks as there are States riding inside, with outriders.

C. Monks, four-horse Truck, representing the making of Metallic Signs.

Mrs. A. H. Suple, 537 Broadway, Sloat Sewing Machine; Truck, one Machine in operation by Ericsson's Engine, and one Machine worked by steam.

A. J. Hennion, 181 Lewis street, Ship Joiner, Wagon decorated and filled with workmen.

Isaac Smith's Sons, 405 Broadway, two large Trucks with Umbrellas.

Archer & Pancoast, 9 Mercer street, ornamented Wagon, four horses, Lamp Makers, Furnishers, &c.

Stephen & Littell, Truck, six horses, gang of men manufacturing Boilers.

Central Petroleum Exchange, 10 Pine street, Wed. W. Clarke & Co., six-horse Truck, with Engine and Derrick in operation, pumping Oil.

M. Vassar & Co., Truck drawn by four horses, representing the Poughkeepsie Ale and Porter Works.

Two Four-horse Teams, representing the Forwarding Business, by the Newport, Boston and New-York Steamboat Company.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., six Wagons representing Branches of Trade.

Wm. Boyd, Wheelwright, one six-horse Wagon, men at work, with Forge in operation representing the Manufacturing of Wheels and Blacksmithing.

Howe & Bouvier, two Teams with workmen manufacturing Gold and Silver, and Platform Scales.

Steinway & Sons, 450 Workmen representing the manufacture of a Piano on the Route.

L. Schepp, 282 Greenwich Street, four-horse Truck distributing Coffee in packages to the Public, and loaded with Teas, Coffees and Spices, decorated with Flags, &c. Workmen on Truck.

Thomas Rafter, Hair-Dressing, French's Hotel. Four-horse Omnibus.

J. W. Fabin's Arabian Camels; also, one young Camel eleven months old, led by a Native Arab.

Perkins, Stearn & Co., 180 Broadway, Team, representing the Interests and Productions of California, surmounted by the Arms of California, and Mottoes: "California, her loyalty unimpeachable, her mines inexhaustible, her wines irreproachable;"

and there will be distributed to the ladies 1,000 bottles of Angelica Wine on the route.

George W. Laird six-horse Truck loaded with goods.

Edward D. Bassford, corner Astor Place and Third and Fourth Avenues, three Wagons, four horses each, decorated.

M. Cohn, 147 Chambers Street, Hoop Skirts. Two-horse Truck, with Sewing Machines and girls operating on them; large hoop skirt in the centre.

Valentine & Butler, four-horse Truck, Safes and Locks.

Philip Kelterer, 90 Thompson Street, six-horse Truck, representing trade, with forge and work bench.

Six Horses, covered with Blankets, having the name of a captured city on each.

D. E. Clarke & Co., Wagons and Trucks, representing the manufacture of Bags.

Eureka Segar Machine of W. M. Harding, on a two-horse Truck, where will be manufactured 10,000 Segars, and distributed to the people on the route.

Stephen William Smith, Mechanical Cantering Horses, mounted and propelled by Girls and Boys.

The Metropolitan Steam Boiler Inspectors, with Steam-Boiler in the Procession, in charge of Engineers.

J. W. Mason & Co., 379 Pearl Street, Chair Manufacturer, twelve Horses and 1000 Chairs.

Marine Signal Whistle, Merritt & Walcott, Agents, 64 Cortlandt Street.

Queen City Tobacco Works, 31 John Street. A Tobacco Wagon drawn by three horses tandem, decorated, and will distribute $500 worth of Tobacco on the route.

Cragin & Co., Inspectors of Provisions, 400 West Twelfth Street. Six Horses and Truck.

Singer Manufacturing Co., three Teams, and from 700 to 1,000 men.

Stonington Line for Boston, offers to the Committee two four-horse Teams for carrying Sick Soldiers.

D. Barnum, 508 Broadway, Self-Sewer on one-horse Team—Machine in operation.

J. Ward & Co., one-horse Team—Washing Machines and Wringers in operation.

Leslie & Elliott, one-horse Team—Refrigerators.

Borland, Bigelow & Co., one four-horse Truck, one two-horse Truck—Bag Manufacturing.

Col. Wm. R. Nevins, 89 Third Avenue, Baking Machine and Oven, with four horses.

Wells, Bontecou & Co., and Houston & West, Lumber Dealers, will furnish Truck and six horses.

Hermetical Barrel Co., Robbins Patent, 153 Broadway, four horse Truck, with Barrels.

Leslie, Elliot & Co., 494 Broadway, two Wagons, four horses each, representing Polar Refrigerators, Gas Stoves and Eddy's Patent Kerosene Stoves.

Van Amburgh & Co., No. 539 & 541 Broadway, Mammoth War Elephant, Hannibal, and performing Elephant, Tippoo Sahib, with Police Detail.

Merchants' Police Night Watch, two-horse Truck.

Chas. H. Abbe, 124 East 29th Street, Hoisting Machine—One-horse Wagon.

SIXTH DIVISION.

John Decker, *Chief Engineer, Marshal,*

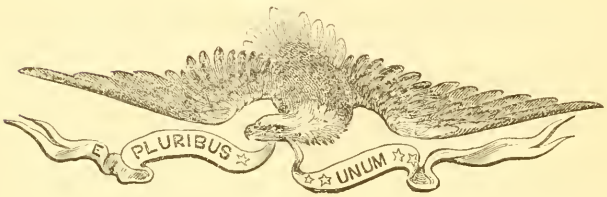
AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, AS AIDS.

The FIRE DEPARTMENT, under Chief Engineer Decker, in uniform, with Steam Engines, Hose, Hook and Ladder Companies turned out about 2,000 strong and were a marked feature of the Procession.

THE FLAG OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

One of the most interesting incidents connected with the celebration yesterday was the displaying of the Flag of the "Star of the

West," by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., from his residence, Fifth Avenue, corner of Eighteenth Street. At an early hour a large number of persons in front of Mr. ROBERTS' house patiently awaited the displaying of the Flag, and when it fell in graceful folds from the balcony, greeted it with rounds of enthusiastic applause. During the entire day the flag upon which war opened, appeared in its splendor to celebrate first signal triumphs over its assailants. On this flag the rebels (Washington Artillery, of Charleston), first fired while it floated over the Star of the West, conveying provisions to relieve the besieged garrison of Fort Sumter.



THE MASS MEETING AT UNION SQUARE.

STAND NO. 1.

The procession having passed, (half an hour after the time appointed for holding the Meeting,) the committee and invited speakers assembled at the Maison Dorée, and proceeded to the three stands erected on both sides of Union Square. These were beautifully decorated with flags and emblems, and enlivened by the stirring music of the bands of the Seventh Regiment and other musical corps. The speaking commenced at Stand No. 1, from which addresses were delivered to a vast assembly surging continually by the force of the multitude, and responding to the sentiments of the orators. This was a large platform erected in front of the Maison Dorée. It could scarcely be noted at what hour the meeting assembled: it was the wheeling round of the vast gathering who had witnessed the grand pageant, and now turned their attention with eager interest to the distinguished speakers.

In the temporary absence of Moses Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Hon. John A. King called the meeting to order and made some appropriate and effective opening remarks.

Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilyea thereupon offered an eloquent and fervent prayer.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix was nominated for Presiding Officer, and chosen by acclamation. He said:

Fellow-Citizens,—Nearly four years ago you were assembled where you stand to-day. The insurrection of the Southern States against the authority of the Government had just broken out into acts of treachery and violence, and culminated in the capture of Fort Sumter. We came together to give to the country, and to each other, a solemn pledge that this insurrection, founded in no just cause of provocation, should be put down, at whatever cost of treasure and blood. [Cheers.] The pledge has thus far been redeemed; and we are here now to congratulate the country on the recent extraordinary success of the national

arms—the wonderful march of Sherman from Atlanta to the ocean, [cheers.] the bombardment of Fort Fisher, unparalleled in naval warfare, the irresistible assault on that fort, one of the most memorable in modern times, and the evacuation of Savannah, Columbia, Wilmington and Charleston, and now at the very hour when we are rejoicing over these victories, comes the glorious intelligence of the defeat and capture of Early and his forces by Sheridan. [Enthusiastic cheers.] When you were standing here four years ago, the flag of Fort Sumter, tattered by the wind and storm, and rent by rebel missiles, was unfurled before you. It had been hauled down by its gallant defenders when they were worn out by fatigue and famine. The banner of the Union floats again over the battlements of that fortress, an emblem of the restored authority, and the vindicated honor of the Government and the people. [Cheers.] The boastful violators of the national order and tranquillity, chief actors, as they were, in the conspiracy to overthrow the Government of their country, are flying before the victorious armies of the Republic, far away from the guilty city in which their treason was hatched and matured. [Applause.] We could not pass by this triumphant vindication of the cause of the Union in silence, without a heartless indifference to the gallant men through whose dangers, toils and sufferings it has been achieved, not without criminal ingratitude to the superintending Providence, under whose protection and guidance our armies have been led on to victory. Much, no doubt, is yet to be done to bring the war to a close ; but I feel assured that history will record the successes we are commemorating among the closing acts of the rebellion. [Loud cheers.] I do not intend, fellow-citizens, to enter into any detail of the events, achievements, dangers or difficulties which have marked this great domestic conflict—a conflict without a parallel in modern times—almost without a parallel in any times, even the most remote. Let us thank God that the spirit of determination with which it has been carried on by us has never faltered for a moment, and that it has never been sullied by any feelings of bitterness towards our misguided brethren, even though they were clutching with bloody hands at the nation's life. [Cheers.] There is nothing in our cause which should degenerate into vindictiveness or cruelty. We are struggling to preserve unbroken the national compact, and to prevent a social disruption between States which, once dissevered, would never come together again but for purposes of bloodshed and strife. I will not enlarge on these topics. There are eloquent gentlemen to come after me who can do far better justice to them than myself [Cries of "Go on."] But there are one or two considerations arising out of the European view of this domestic contest, to which I wish briefly to call your attention. It is very strange that many of those who have been looking on across the Atlantic should all at once have forgotten that the national wrongs for which the United States have been so much reproached by Europeans in past years, are all of Southern growth slavery, filibustering, and repudiation. [Cheers.] From this three-fold exfoliation of political evil—the noxious growth of the Southern hot-bed—the darker crime of rebellion has sprung up. We, of the North, though participating in the odium of the three first, by virtue of our common brotherhood with the South, have, in truth, no responsibility for either. We hold no slaves ; we have never set on foot a piratical expedition against a friendly power ; Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, is the only one of the United States which has persisted for a quarter of a century in repudiating her debts. Those abroad who have taken part against us have ranged themselves on the side of all this political wrong, virtually sustaining now what in the past they have been most vociferous to condemn. No motive could be strong enough to account for such a choice but a desire to see us broken up for the purpose of weakening our power. Lord Brougham, in a sketch of the life of Jefferson, written twenty-five years ago, alluded to the existence of such a feeling in Europe. It has not, perhaps, manifested itself so much among the most enlightened statesmen of France and England as among those narrow-

minded politicians, who look for national greatness in the weakness of other States, rather than in a magnanimous policy, which regards the great family of nations as one, and the prosperity of each as an element of prosperity for all the others. It is a source of sincere gratification to us that, in bearing up against our heavy burdens, some of the most intelligent men of England—John Bright, [cheers.] Richard Cobden, Goldwin Smith and others—have encouraged us by their approving voices. [Applause.] They felt, with us, that we were battling for the interests of stable government throughout the world, and that if we had ignobly failed, for want of courage and constancy, we should have been abased forever in the judgment of mankind. [Cheers.] But sympathy with the cause of domestic treason is not the only legacy Europe has left to us and our posterity. I believe it can be demonstrated that this war would have been over, two years ago, if it had not been kept alive by means of military supplies—arms, ammunition, the munitions of war, everything, in short, essential to the support of armies—manufactured in the workshops, and smuggled into rebel ports by the blockade-runners of *neutral Great Britain*. [Applause.] Our commerce has been swept from the ocean by armed vessels built in her ship-yards and fitted out in her ports And I do not hesitate to express the opinion that these aids to the rebel cause have, by prolonging the war, added at least fifteen hundred million to our immense national debt. It is against these embarrassments, which ought never to have been superadded to such as were inherent in this great contest, that it has been carried on, and is now, as all the indications manifest, approaching its conclusion. It is to express our thankfulness for this triumphant issue of the contest that we are here to-day. We come together in no personal or party spirit. The feeling which animates us is as broad as the country itself. We rejoice in the achievements of the past and the hopes of the future. We rejoice that the calamities of war are soon to be over; that the Union is to be re-established with its ancient boundaries, and in all its ancient honor and strength; [cheers;] that involuntary servitude, the cause of all our dissensions, is to be eradicated by constitutional means; [loud applause;] that the great body of the Southern people, when their guilty leaders shall have been expelled, will return to their allegiance to the Government of their fathers; and that the country will move on again, unimpeded by domestic discord, in its majestic march to prosperity and power. For these blessings and these hopes, how can we be sufficiently thankful to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, who is bringing us out of the darkness and uncertainty of the past into the full lustre of a bright and triumphant day! [Cheers.] Indulge me, fellow-citizens, in one word more. Only two days have elapsed since a new administration entered on the grave and responsible business of government. When we look back to the political canvass which closed four months ago, and remember the universal order and quiet which prevailed, we cannot but regard them as a most remarkable proof of the excellence of our political system, and of the moral and intellectual elevation of the American people. Europeans had predicted that we should fall to pieces through the party excitement by which the country seemed to be convulsed. And yet, under the influence of the most intense feeling, and amid the conflict of the most powerful interests with which the people ever exercised the right of suffrage, they went to the polls with a calmness eminently significant of their deep sense of the solemn duty they had to perform. And they are now acquiescing in the voice of the majority with a cheerfulness which shows how far superior to all prejudice, passion, or personal motive, are their respect for the law and their faith in our political organization. There is a moral of deep significance in this peaceful submission to the popular will. It carries with it the assurance that whenever a successful party is called on by the behest of the people to lay down the ensigns of authority, they will be resigned with the same cheerfulness, and the movement of the Government will go on in other hands without disturbance or shock. It is in trying emer-

gencies like these that the character of a great people is brought out in bold and manly relief; and it is with this sacred deference for the established order of government and society that we present ourselves to the other nations of the world, challenging their respect by rising above all partizanship, and knowing each other only as Americans in all that concerns the honor and prosperity of the country and the stability of our popular institutions. [Loud applause.]

Hon. Samuel Sloan proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously chosen:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William B. Astor,
Hamilton Fish,
A. A. Low,
Moses Taylor,
Alexander T. Stewart,
Simeon Draper,
George Bancroft,
Charles H. Marshall,
Robt. L. Stuart,
Charles P. Daly,
Charles H. Russell,
Peter Cooper,
Francis B. Cutting,
Horace B. Claflin,
Henry Clews,
George Opdyke,
Samuel Wetmore,
Benj. W. Bonney,
R. M. Blatchford
Wm. Kelly,
Eli White,
Robt. H. McCurdy,
John C. Green,
Wm. H. Webb.
John Steward,
Benjamin R. Winthrop,
Alexander W. Bradford,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
William T. Blodgett,
Thomas C. Acton,
Frank E. Howe,
Matthew T. Brennan,
Elliot C. Cowdin,
Seth B. Hunt,
D. Randolph Martin,
Henry Hilton,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Townsend Harris,
Wm. F. Allen,
Charles L. Tiffany,
James W. Beekman,
John A. Stevens,
John J. Cisco,
R. D. Lathrop,
John David Wolfe,
Rufus F. Andrews.

John A. King,
James Lenox,
Peter Lorillard,
William E. Dodge,
Jonathan Sturges,
George C. Ward,
Wm. H. Lee,
Ezra Nye,
S. T. Skidmore,
Charles Gould,
Wm. Hoge,
H. J. Raymond,
E. S. Sanford,
Henry M. Taber,
Wm. Seligman,
Chas. G. Cornell,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
J. F. D. Lanier,
Robt. L. Cutting,
Wm. H. Neilson,
George T. Adee,
Isaac Bell,
William H. Fogg,
Sheppard Gandy,
S. B. Chittenden,
Hiram Walbridge,
Waldo Hutchins,
James Low,
Nathaniel Hayden,
David Hoadley,
Isaac Green Pierson,
Joseph Hoxie,
Edwin Croswell,
Horace Greeley,
Geo. P. Putnam,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
I. P. Swift,
Geo. Folsom,
William W. Stone,
Alexander Stuart,
Washington R. Vermilye,
Le Grand B. Cannon,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
F. S. Winston,
Theodore Tilton,
Peter B. Sweeny,
Chas. A. Stetson.

Moses H. Grinnell,
William G. Lambert,
E. P. Cowles,
Levi P. Morton,
James Brown,
John C. Hamilton,
Marvelle W. Cooper,
Charles Butler,
Henry K. Bogert,
Denning Duer,
A. V. Stout,
John H. Gourlie,
John Bryan,
Francis Lieber,
M. H. Levin,
Alex. Van Rensselaer,
George W. Curtis,
C. E. Detmold,
A. C. Kingsland,
Douglas Taylor,
William E. Curtis,
Frederick A. Conkling,
Joseph Lawrence,
John A. Stewart,
William A. Darling,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Abram Wakeman,
L. W. Winchester,
B. C. Morris,
William Johnson,
Cyrus W. Field,
Frank W. Worth,
Josiah M. Fiske,
Josiah Hedden,
James A. Pullen,
Sam'l Waldron,
Charles F. Blake,
Francis M. Babcock,
Joseph Ripley,
S. De Wit Bloodgood,
Wm. P. Esterbrook,
Curtis Judson,
Edwin Hoyt,
James W. Ball,
Robt. Geo. Remsen,
A. C. Richards,
Robert B. Minturn, Jr.

Shepherd Knapp,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Courtlandt Palmer,
John J. Phelps,
Leonard W. Jerome,
James Gordon Bennett,
Wm. F. Cary,
William Kemble,
Rich'd Schell,
Edward Minturn,
James T. Brady,
John H. Almy,
Wm. M. Tweed,
W. C. Wetmore,
Myndert Van Schaick.
D. B. Fearing,
James Geddes Day,
George Griswold,
George Denison,
William K. Strong,
Chas. Aug. Davis,
Henry A. Smythe,
Elliott F. Shepard,
William B. Dinsmore,
Morgan Jones,
H. S. Fearing,
David Lane,
Erastus C. Benedict,
John A. C. Gray,
James Wadsworth,
Gustav Schwab,
John S. Williams,
John H. White,
E. Caylus,
C. B. Hoffman,
Wed. W. Clark,
H. L. Parmele,
John D. Jones,
Harvey Fisk,
Edw'd H. Arthur,
Richard A. Reading,
George Ball,
George F. Nesbitt,
William Harding,
George S. Coe,
Hiram Barney,
Timothy G. Churchill,
Dudley B. Fuller,
Isaac C. Kendall,
Charles S. Spencer,
Wm. McMurray,
Thos. H. Faile,
Paul Spofford,
J. H. Horbeck,
Daniel J. Miller,
Arthur Leary,
Thomas Lord,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Daniel Devlin,
Francis Skiddy,

Robert S. Hone,
James B. Nicholson,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Minthorne Tompkins, Jr.,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Geo. W. Blunt,
Nathan Chandler,
Philip Tillinghast,
A. B. Baylis,
Corn's. K. Garrison,
Isaac Sherman,
Wm. H. Hays,
James McKaye,
Elisha Riggs,
Charles Mackin,
James Bowen,
Orison Blunt,
Charles W. Elliott,
John Falconer,
Henry F. Vail,
Erastus Brooks,
A. Jacobi,
Joseph Lee,
Erskine Phillips,
Alex. Taylor,
Manton Marble,
David Dows,
Charles G. Judson,
Ernest Krackowitzer,
Thos. B. Asten,
Henry G. Marquand,
N. Pendleton Hosack,
Thomas Smull,
Wm. Joyce,
Samuel S. Wyckoff,
Guy R. Pelton,
Marcellus Hartley,
J. K. Place,
Gilbert Dean,
John Austin Stevens, Jr.,
Wm. H. Harbeck,
Cumming H. Tucker,
Geo. W. Lane,
A. L. Roseman,
Amos R. Eno,
William P. Miller,
Bartholomew Brown,
Frederick Rauchfuss,
Edward Walker,
Edward Learned,
Vincenzo Botta,
D. Groesbeck,
Chester P. Dewey,
Henry L. Pierson,
Wm. A. Booth,
H. A. Whitfield,
Tennis W. Quick,
Chas. P. Kirkland.
John E. Williams,
Samuel B. Ruggles,

Parker Handy,
John H. Sherwood,
Joseph A. Sprague,
John C. Martin,
Geo. F. Talman,
Joseph J. Comstock,
Nehemiah Knight,
Harry H. Woods,
Geo. A. Hearn,
Geo. A. Fellows,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
Josiah Oakes,
George W. Hatch,
John Ordronaux,
John Stephenson,
P. Townsend,
James Udall,
J. E. Buckley,
Mark Hoyt,
T. T. Bulkley,
Theo. Polhamus, Jr.,
H. D. Aldrich,
D. Willis James,
Charles H. Dabney,
Dexter A. Hawkins,
B. D. Silliman,
James S. Bearns,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Thomas Polhamus,
Robert H. Berdell,
Anthony J. Bleecker,
John B. Moreau,
Solon Humphrey,
John D. McKenzie,
Charles H. Ludington,
John Alstyne,
A. J. Williamson,
J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Stephen Hyatt,
W. A. White,
G. Albinola,
Charles B. Norton,
George Briggs,
George P. Taylor,
T. B. Coddington,
David Dudley Field,
W. F. Havemeyer,
Benj. H. Hutton,
Marshall Lefferts,
Henry Nicoll,
J. Taylor Johnston,
Robert Winthrop,
Charles W. Sandford,
Wm. W. De Forest,
J. Woodward Havens,
Fisher Howe,
B. F. Manierre,
J. A. Haywood,
James Kelly,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,

John T. Fisher,
Josiah Sutherland,
Henry Waldron,
George B. Butler,
William H. Osborn,
David Crawford,
P. C. Calhonn,
James M. Brown,
James Hayes,
G. H. Bissell,
Chas. Astor Bristed,
Jas. W. Hale,
J. S. Bosworth,
Ed. J. Warren,
Theron R. Butler,
John D. Lawson,
Albon P. Man,
Frederick Repper,
F. Prentice,
S. M. Seely,
Charles Carter,
John W. Quincy,
N. Jarvis, Jr.,
M. P. White,
Frank W. Ballard,
B. D. Sherman,

William Tilden,
Paran Stevens,
Elijah F. Purdy,
Charles Abernethy,
John T. Hoffman,
Henry E. Davies,
John R. Brady,
Geo. T. Hope,
Henry Ward,
Willis Gaylord,
William Hall,
John E. Develin,
S. D. Babcock,
O. De Forest Grant,
Christopher R. Robert,
J. G. Bergen,
Richard Busteed,
Thomas Boese,
Dan'l W. Teller,
Wm. R. Stewart,
Moses S. Beach,
James G. King,
T. M. Tyng,
E. P. McDermott,
William Munn,
Orlando W. Joslyn,

James M. Constable,
Nath'l D. Carlile,
Henry E. Clark,
Frederick Kuhne,
Elisha Brooks,
G. H. Kissel,
M. Silvis,
Thos. B. Van Buren,
Abm. R. Lawrence,
William Orton,
Simeon Baldwin,
C. J. Anthony,
James H. Benedict,
William C. Prime,
A. W. Spies,
J. F. Penniman,
James M. Thomson,
George H. Draper,
John Kelly,
M. Stephens,
B. F. Beekman,
Alfred G. Benson,
Oliver Carpenter,
Richard Warren,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
William Boyd.

SECRETARIES.

Joseph H. Choate,
Percy Pyne,
Edward C. Bogert,
Spencer Kirby,
Samuel C. Reed,
Grosvenor P. Lowrey,
Edward A. Wetmore,
Charles T. Dix,
D. Van Nostrand,
Wm. G. Annan,
John A. Weeks,
Wm. C. Church,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Oscar Tibbals,
J. F. Bailey,
Morris A. Tyng,
David Adee,
William Drummond,

John H. Draper,
Thomas H. Morrell,
Cephas Brainerd,
Oliver K. King,
Wm. Walter Phelps,
Chas. E. Whitehead,
Edward W. Lambert,
Wm. Allen Butler,
H. R. Latimer,
Lewis D. Bulkley,
Richard M. Hunt,
Warner Sherwood,
John E. Green,
James C. Carter,
Charles G. Landon,
W. H. Kimball,
Thos. L. Thornell,

John Hardy,
Jesse Payne,
Theodore Braine,
John Sedgwick,
H. Huntington Lee,
Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
D. B. Eaton,
Francis A. Stout,
George Bliss, Jr.,
George W. Benson,
R. L. Suydam,
George H. Giltzow,
George De Forest Lord,
Thomas E. Hanson,
Thos. E. Stewart,
Irving Grinnell,
N. S. Husted.

The Hon. C. P. Daly, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following, which were received with loud applause and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the duty of taking up arms to preserve the nation, unexpectedly cast upon this generation, in a time of profound peace and great national prosperity, was an obligation imposed by the memories of the past and the hopes of the future, and shall be resolutely fulfilled, and steadily maintained, at every cost and by every sacrifice.

Resolved, That the war which has been forced upon us is prosecuted on our part in no vindictive spirit and with no aggressive desire for subjugation or conquest; that we stand before the world in the attitude of a people maintaining their government against those, who, without complaint of oppression or wrong, but misled by their pride and ambition, are in arms to overthrow it through the unwise counsels of unprincipled leaders.

Resolved, That submission to the attempt to establish an independent confederation by seizing the larger part of the national domain, two-thirds of our sea coast and the mouths of our principal rivers, would be to give up the main source of our strength and a vital condition of our existence as a nation.

Resolved, That the National Flag, waving in triumph over the city where the seeds of rebellion germinated, and where that sacred emblem was first insulted, kindles all loyal hearts with gratitude, and awakens throughout the land universal gladness.

Resolved, That the plans of General Grant for the overthrow of armed rebellion, revealed by the brilliant victories we are this day assembled to commemorate, have won the admiration of mankind; while the comprehensive grasp of their conception and the heroic valor with which they have been executed, confirm our faith in the final triumph of our arms, and call forth our warmest gratitude that we have such a soldier to organize victory and such armies to achieve it.

Resolved, That the boldness, celerity and certainty which have marked the recent campaigns of General Sherman afford a lesson in the military art, and will place the officer who accomplished it in the foremost rank of distinguished generals. We greet with warmest thanks the heroes who have borne our banner from Chattanooga to Atlanta, to Savannah, to Charleston, and to Columbia; and with thanksgiving for the past we offer fervent prayer to Almighty God, that in the coming hour of battle their valor may be crowned with complete and decisive triumph.

Resolved, That the fleets of the United States, by the untiring vigilance with which they have guarded three thousand miles of coast, by their achievements upon our rivers, by their heroic deeds at Port Royal and New Orleans, at Mobile and Fort Fisher, by the dauntless courage they have displayed upon the seas, in assailing every enemy that has dared to meet them, have merited the thanks of their country, and raised still higher the historic fame of the American Navy; and that the victories of Farragut, of Dupont and of Porter, have given our flag that pre-eminence upon the ocean which secures us against invasion, and establishes our fame and our power throughout the world.

Resolved, That the fact that we have successfully taken and held the cities of Alexandria, Norfolk, Nashville, New Orleans, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington, and have, through the united efforts of our armies and fleets, and the vigor, devotion and persistency of the Government, closed up every port accessible to the insurgents along the extensive line of our sea-coast, embraces a series of events fulfilling the predictions of the past and foreshadowing the results of the future.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT was then introduced and received with loud applause. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—

Four years ago the war begun. There was a great uprising of the North, and we met here, under the open sky, and resolved, to defend our Government and to preserve our country entire. Then our strength had not been tried, and to us

the arts of war were new. To-day we meet under the same sky, after the roll of *four eventful years!* We meet for sober rejoicing at the many brilliant successes over the enemies of Liberty, and to offer thanks to Almighty God, who has given us the victory.

During these years, events in such vast grandeur have moved onward from the sun, as no prophetic vision of man could possibly have foreseen.

Then we debated whether the North could raise seventy-five thousand troops for the war. In four years we have grown used to the contemplation of a million of armed men.

Then one hundred million of new debt was regarded as something grievous to be borne—now, two thousand million is regarded as a lighter burden.

Four years ago Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. Each year of his administration has been a year of civil war; and have you noted this? Each succeeding year has been bloodier than the one it followed!

Now, Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated again. If some watcher in the sky could descend, and from this stage read the scroll of our destiny for the next four years, would it not startle and appal? But thanks to a kind Providence which hides most of the Book of Fate, and turns over the leaves only just so fast as we can bear the reading. The four years gone by have left their history; and WHAT A HISTORY!

By the lingering light of these years, which now move on in the eternal procession which has passed, we may catch some glimpses of the future which will help to solve these two questions which arise before every sober mind:

First—Is the rebellion nearly over, and will the South lay down their arms and soon return to the Union? And,

Second—Will the North remain firm in her purpose, and continue the war at any sacrifice and at all hazards, until peace is conquered and the integrity of the Union secured.

Those who do not estimate moral forces, and the power of the human will in the affairs of men, and who suppose that all rests upon mere physical strength and material interests, will be likely to misread our future.

I see no indication of any willing allegiance on the part of the South. The day of willing allegiance has passed, and hence it is clear that the rebellion is not over, and that there will be no early return to the Union. Slow must be the peace which comes of unwilling submission; but come it surely will, and that is the only peace which can now be attained.

It is quite time that we awake from the deceiving dream that re-union can ever come of concession. It must come of conquest. It is all idle to talk of peace with the South until, by military power, they are *forced* to submit; and it is equally idle to talk of this forced submission as the work of a day.

We are at war with a brave and high-spirited people. The intellectual and moral forces which control that people are not for the Union. To them the Union is a name of hatred, and the old flag a thing of loathing. Let us not be deceived about this; we have deceived ourselves full long.

Sherman understands this—Grant understands it—and we might all understand it, if we would cease to smother our reason with our hopes.

Have we yet seen a single State return to the Union?

Fellow-citizens, we have been the willing dupes of our fond wishes; we have been catching at a bright phantom, which has continually receded from our grasp, and four full years have fled and not a State has returned to its allegiance.

The next question is, whether the North will remain firm and unwearied until peace is conquered and the entire Union is restored?

THE ANSWER IS ONE UNITED AFFIRMATIVE!

The Union is a necessity—the waters of all the great rivers of the nation empty into Southern seas—the people are of one language, of one blood, and of the same religion!

The military conquest and final pacification of the South is but a question of time; this can be demonstrated.

The North were unprepared for war; the South had been preparing for many years.

To day the population of the North is quite as great as when the war began. That of the South is *greatly* reduced. The whites and the blacks of the South have both rapidly diminished. The material wealth of the North was never greater than to-day—that of the South is not one-tenth of what it was at the commencement of the war. The North are open to the trade and to the emigration of the world—the South are sealed up.

But some boding mind replies that our prosperity is imaginary—not real.

Your houses, your barns, your workshops, your fertile fields, your abundant food, your busy machinery, your crowded railroads, your luxurious homes and costly clothes, they surely *are real*. There is no fancy about them—you *have* them, and in the whole vast North there are more well-fed, well-clad, well-sheltered men than when the war began, and fewer in the extremes of want. These *facts* cannot be shoved aside.

But, we are told that this cannot last; that early ruin will surely follow continued war. There is no ground for this gloomy view—none whatever. It is a question of arithmetic, not of rhetoric.

There is no immigration to the South. Southern soldiers have died on the battle-field; thousands have perished by disease and the privations of the camp—many have deserted—the slaves in great numbers have fled to our lines, and their whole population is rapidly diminishing. General Lee proclaims that he cannot continue the war without the aid of colored troops. Half sleeping in the dull brain of the negro has lain some sense of his rights, and some shadowy tradition that his deliverance was to come from the North. Sherman's cannon wake up the negro, and they find him in no corner of Georgia ignorant of his friends or of his wrongs. General Lee's negro troops will not dismay the North. We may continue the war through interminable years without diminishing our population or our present wealth. The war may prevent increase of numbers or accumulating wealth, but it will not diminish our present wealth in the least.

There is great misapprehension upon this subject. There will be no need of annually expending more than we annually make. We shall not use more corn, or flour, or food of any kind than we can produce. We shall not need more of powder, or of ordnance, or of ships, or of anything else, than we can make or purchase with what we have to exchange.

The war may go on for twenty years, and it will no more impoverish the North to support the necessary armies, than it will impoverish the City of New-York to support the necessary police. Our great mistake has been in supposing that, by vast, undisciplined numbers and by lavish expenditures, we could end the rebellion in a few months.

The farmer, whose farm, cultivated by his sons, yields all that the family expend, is in no danger from the sheriff.

The nation, whose sons produce from its soil, its mines and its wells, all that the nation spends, is secure from bankruptcy. We forget the new, the vast, the ever-increasing sources of wealth which each year develops.

During the war of 1812, not a railroad existed, and the use of steam was hardly known—the reaper had not been invented, and machinery was but little used. The fertile soil could grow the wheat, but the labor of culture, and of harvest, and of transportation made it of little value. Now, a single man, in a single year, by the aid of machinery, can produce more actual wealth than forty men could have done in twice the time, during the last war.

In this, the advantage of the North over the South is immense. In this lies a capacity for continued war, not sufficiently considered. New discoveries in machinery, by which the productive power is so rapidly multiplied; new discov-

eries of gold, of silver, of copper, of lead, of coal, of iron and of petroleum, adds enormous amounts to the actual wealth of the nation each coming year.

The debt grows fast, but the capacity to meet it grows faster, and the North, with its amazing activity and increasing power, can carry on this war till not a hamlet smokes in the whole of Rebeldom, and spend not a dollar above the annual accumulations of her people.

It is time that we gave up the delusion that the South are for the Union, or that we are to have a willing allegiance accorded at commercial dates. It is time that we look upon this war as a business, permanent for some years—a war which is not to end by a speedy return of recent rebels with hearts new heaving with exultant loyalty. Nothing like it is coming. The military conquest and final pacification of the South, must be a work of time, and war or pacification by military power, of an unwilling and sullen population, will be the great business of the Government for several years to come.

> We have learned the warrior's art ;
> We need in future the statesman's wisdom.

If this rebellion is not crushed ; if this Union is not restored ; if the integrity of the country is not preserved, the fault will not lie with the people, nor in the intrinsic difficulties of the affair, but in the want of capacity, on the part of those in power, to deal with the great question. I believe that those in charge of the Government will prove equal to their trust.

Our military ability is no longer doubted. The financial question is now the great terror—wise men wag their heads, and look wiser and more gloomy as they talk of finance, and he is regarded as a bold man or a fool, who shall now take the portfolio of the treasury without a shudder. The richest country upon which the sun ever shone—the most enterprising, brave and determined people that lives, offer to the secretary, as collateral security for his note, the wealth of the nation ; and the secretary trembles lest these same people will give him no credit ; —lend him no money!—one of the alleged reasons being that there is such a vast quantity of it afloat. It is simply absurd. A secretary with strong common sense, some capacity for generalization, ability to extract from the business men of the country the results of their wisdom and experience, and having the judgment to select from his gathered materials, and then to adopt a plan of finance to which he shall firmly adhere, will find the future management of the treasury as easy as the direction of a Wall street bank.

There was a time during the administration of Mr. Chase when many feared foreign intervention ; when the stability of our Government was doubted ; when our military success was less certain. All these things combined weakened the public credit, and the timidity of wealth sought security outside of the bonds of the nation.

No one longer doubts the stability of our Government ; our military power is assured, and of foreign intervention there is no more danger.

The Secretary who cannot manage the Treasury now, either lacks comprehension of the subject, or capacity to impress his views. Thousands who cannot devise a plan of finance will readily appreciate a wise one when properly presented, and confidence, which is all that is needed, will be given to the Secretary so soon as he shall show that he deserves it.

There is no mystery about this business ; confidence is all that is needed. The stability of the Government being conceded, the wealth of the nation is collateral to the Secretary's bonds, and nothing but bad management will prevent the people from exchanging the paper currency of the Government, which pays *no interest*, for bonds of the same Government which *do pay interest*. It is not difficult to ascertain the proper amount of currency for the business of the country ; when that is issued, stop—*firmly stop*. We do not owe abroad ; with reasonable economy, we need consume no more than we annually produce. The

money loaned to the Government soon returns to the people. If the Secretary is firm and fearless, the war may go on, and the financial condition of the country grow better each year.

The sole object of this war is to subdue the revolt, and to restore peace and the Union.

We shall prosecute the war until these objects are attained.

When this rebellion shall have ceased, and the Union shall have been restored; when slaves are no longer sold, and all the land is free; when the tide of emigration rolls over the Southern soil, and brings into blooming life her desolated fields; when peace shall reign once more, and cruel war shall cease; then will this majestic nation again move on towards the fulfilment of her great destiny; and

> "Then may we all rejoice with them
> Who see by faith the cloudy hem
> Of Judgment, fringed with Mercy's light."

(Prolonged cheers.)

The President said: I now introduce to you Maj.-Gen. AVERILL, from Sheridan's army. Gen. AVERILL was greeted with warm applause.

MAJ.-GEN. AVERILL'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—If God makes known His will through events, He seems to have disposed that there shall be a nation on earth called the United States of America. [Cheers.] You have assembled here in thousands to-day, at Union Square in the metropolis of America, to recognize as His will, and to congratulate each other upon the occurrence of those events which have revealed it [Applause.] What are the events and what are the victories we celebrate to-day? Plunged into the vortex of this war four years ago, in our efforts to solve the most difficult problem ever presented to humanity, we endeavored to cut the Gordian knot which had been tied and tying from the birth of the Republic. Unorganized, ignorant and inexperienced, we met the insurgents without success. We are now rapidly and surely approaching the solution of that problem. The events and the victories on land and water, the achievements of science and art, the advancement in agriculture and commerce, all the events great and small, that have drawn the nation away from its grave—the abyss of secession and disunion—that have enabled it to crush in the borders of a powerful and organized rebellion, that have brought it almost to its knees—that during all the struggle have challenged the admiration and commanded the respect of the nations of the earth and won the approval of Heaven—these, all these, are the events we celebrate to-day. These events have educated the nation. There is not an American citizen, from the President to the boy who sweeps yonder crossing who is not better informed upon the subject of history, geography, politics, and the art of war to-day than he was four years ago. We have gained strength from defeat and wisdom from disaster. [Cheers.] The citizens of the United States have become acquainted with each other, the mass has been rendered homogenous, all sorts and conditions of men have met and have been subjected to the same discipline and endured the same hardships and trials in camp and on the battle field. Men from the forests of the North, the prairies of the West, from town and country, have gone forth, shoulder to shoulder, in support of the national cause. [Cheers.] Never despairing, four years has the nation struggled with its enemies at home and abroad. Could the bones of our fallen patriots be assembled, a monument would rear itself to the clouds, and did these clouds contain the tears of the widows and the orphans that have been made, it would be washed to earth again. [Applause.] To what end was this sublime sacrifice? Union and peace. [Ap-

plause.] We cannot have one without the other. [Loud cheers.] We can have neither unless the armies arrayed against the National Government are destroyed, and they cannot be destroyed unless the united strength of the nation be promptly put forth and properly used. [Applause.] The crisis of the most stupendous war that ever imperiled a human government is approaching. It will soon be known to us whether a decided and final success will crown the efforts we are making, or whether the agony of postponement is to be endured. The glorious army of the Potomac, and that of Sherman, are gradually nearing the heart and the brain of the rebellion. [Cheers.] The struggle will be more terrible than any of the past four years. We must be prepared for a decided victory or for delay. On one hand, if our expectations are realized, let mercy go with justice; let us strive to heal the terrible wounds of the nation with clemency and charity. On the other, if our hopes are deferred, let not our hearts be made sick, but let our inflexible resolution be exhibited by a prompt and overwhelming display of men and means. Let us put forth a strength adequate for the suppression of this rebellion within the shortest possible space of time. It will be merciful, it will be economical. Arms is the fulcrum of peace, and money is the lever; we must have both. We must not be cast down by delay nor even defeat. Our gallant soldiers in the field demand a support from the great reserve of the nation. Will you disregard their call? [Cries of "No," and cheers.] Across the Valley of the Shadow of Death come the voices of Wadsworth, Sedgwick, McPherson, Reynolds, Weed, and numberless other departed heroes, saying "Restore and preserve the Union forever." The voiceless eloquence which appeals to you from the uncoffined dust of countless thousands, conjures you to restore the Union and preserve it forever. The voice of God, heard through the events you celebrate today, commands you to restore and preserve the Union forever. The greater the effort at war the shorter the road to peace; and when peace shall have arrived—when, perhaps, the nation has expanded its empire from the Russian Possessions to the Isthmus of Darien, your children may come to this Union Square to behold the forms of our fallen patriots lifted up in everlasting bronze and marble. Then and there may "the Father of his Country" marshal the monuments of immortal heroes and future generations may come, year by year, to crown them with garlands. [Enthusiastic applause, and three cheers for Gen. Averill and Gen. Sheridan's army.]

The President next introduced Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren, on presenting himself, was received with applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I congratulate you most cordially on the magnificent demonstration that we have witnessed this day, and the intelligence, the power and the patriotism of the people of this great commercial metropolis. [Cheers.] I congratulate you on this display—the military parade, the crowds of women and children, the beautiful music, the brilliant day. Everything shows that this occasion has been one of uninterrupted success. And I think it fortunate, (if I may be allowed to say so,) that the day itself should have been the sixth, instead of the fourth of March. [Laughter and applause.] One who was wiser than the committee has so ordered it, that we should wait until to day to celebrate those great victories that have been accomplished by our able generals and gallant soldiers. Fellow-citizens, the sixth of March is to me an interesting anniversary. On the sixth of March, two years ago, the citizens of New-York, irrespective of party divisions, forgetting their personal and individ-

ual differences, in view of the great dangers that threatened the country, met at the Cooper Institute and resolved that they would sustain the Government, at every hazard, in all constitutional efforts to put down this rebellion, and to uphold the National Flag, and the national honor of our common country. [Loud cheers.] Yes, the pledge that was then made on the part of the people of New-York to the American people has been nobly redeemed. [Cheers.] Men and money have been lavishly furnished to uphold our national life and national honor, and we are now celebrating here some of the great fruits that have resulted from these combined patriotic exertions. Fellow-citizens, I only propose to offer you, on this joyful occasion, but a few remarks. I am admonished that there are a number of gentlemen now present more efficient and competent than I am to address you, and from the time allotted to me, I must necessarily be brief. But, fellow-citizens, this is an occasion when every patriot should rejoice. [Cheers.] The splendid victories which have been gained, to which allusion has been made, must fill the national heart with gladness, and moisten every honest eye with the sentiments of joy. And the splendid procession we have seen today is a fit commemoration of those great events. The resolutions that you have adopted express with great force and clearness the reasons for the rejoicing, and the gentlemen who have already addressed you have adverted with more particularity and propriety to the circumstances in detail, which should be referred to upon an occasion like this, than I should do. I do not propose myself to dwell upon the feast of gallantry and heroism performed by distinguished men with but one single exception. I do not propose to speak in detail of the splendid exploits, upon the waters, of Farragut, of Porter, of Dupont, of Winslow, and others, who might be mentioned; nor shall I stop to narrate the heroic acts, upon land, of Grant and McClellan, and Sheridan, and Terry, and a vast number of distinguished men, including Gen. Averill, who has just addressed you, who have reflected honor on the American name; but I do propose, very briefly, to advert, in the limited time I shall occupy, to one or two of the features in the character of an individual, who, perhaps more than any other, has been the occasion of this magnificent demonstration to-day. I allude to Gen. Sherman. [Loud cheers.] Gen. Sherman is obviously the architect of his own fortune, and governs his own movements. It is entirely obvious that in his campaign he must be influenced by what he sees at the moment, and takes direction from the circumstances that exist around him. In determining when his army is to advance, and where he delays he must be governed by the country, the state of the roads, the obstacles he is to encounter, and, above all, the great necessity, the supply of food. Napoleon has said that an army's march is like a snake upon its belly, (laughter,) and it is unquestionably true that the great consideration is food. Now, in my judgment, he has shown great enterprise in sustaining his troops on the country through which he passed. And further, I regard the manner in which he dispersed Hood's army in front of him by simple manœuvres, as a masterpiece of military science. The march from Atlanta to Savannah, I apprehend, that all military men will say was one of the most distinguished in the military annals of the world. You will also bear in mind the humanity of his movements—the extreme saving, not only of ammunition, but of human life—by which those two great and important points were conquered and occupied almost without the loss of a single life. In my humble judgment, victories like these are what call forth the loud-toned gratitude of the American people. [Cheers.] They appeal not only to our love of conquest, and Union, and determination to uphold our Government, but to our humanity, when we rejoice over victories wherein human life has not been sacrificed either on our side or that of the enemy. These are the great features in the career of Gen. Sherman which have induced the American people, in my judgment, to depart from their uniform habit, and celebrate the victory of the national arms. We have our Thanksgiving feasts,

and our national holidays, but this is a general jubilee, a glorious holiday on which so much has been done to celebrate the achievements of the arms of the United States. Let me say to you to-day that I never for a moment have wavered, and I do not suppose you have, in the entire faith of the victory of the armies of the Union, and the absolute suppression of this unjustifiable and wicked rebellion. [Cheers.] I never apprehended foreign interference. There may have been a time when foreign interference was possible, but the manifestations that have been lately shown by the United States show that it is now impossible. France or Great Britain might send 20,000 or 30,000 men, and a dozen of frigates or so, but what care we, with our million of veteran soldiers, and our fleet, with Porter and Farragut at the head? Why, they would not be a mouthful for us. [Laughter and cheers.] All we have to do is to unite firmly together to make a bold stand, to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, to supply men and means to the Government, and, take my word for it, you will tell your children truly when you say that this is the last rebellion that any man will ever see in these United States. There will come a time when motives of humanity will operate, when magnanimity towards our deluded fellow-citizens can be practised, and when we can show them that we are better friends to them than those men who have led them into this rebellion. When this is accomplished, those who have peculiar views in regard to commerce, currency, finance, local self-government, State rights, or city matters, or in regard to the freedom of man, can co-operate together, and by their united effort establish a government which will be the admiration and envy of the civilized world. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

Mr. D. D. Field was the next speaker. He said:

Although we cannot yet say that the rebellion is entirely subdued, although a large and formidable rebel army still confronts us in the defences of Richmond, and another on the plains of the Carolinas, we have nevertheless arrived at that stage of the war, when we may indulge in mutual congratulations upon the successes we have achieved, receive the lesson which the history teaches, and pledge ourselves anew for the work which remains before us.

The reasons for congratulation are abundant. Four years ago, the Nation seemed to the world to be dying. Seven States were in open revolt, others stood ready to follow, and all were agitated by dissensions; the people were filled with distrust and apprehension; nothing had been done to vindicate the national authority, and the country appeared to be drifting into hopeless anarchy. Men exclaimed to each other, with dismay, "Is this great nation to fall without a blow struck in its defence?" Then ensued weeks of indecision and painful suspense, till the flash of a hostile gun in the harbor of Charleston awoke the Nation as from a long and troubled dream.

In what rapid succession events followed, how armies were mustered on both sides and dashed against each other; how, for a time, the tide of battle ebbed and flowed; how, nevertheless, the loyal army regained, one by one, the fortresses, the cities, the States, that had been engulphed in the rebellion; how the national standard, the symbol of Union and of glory, was gradually advanced, sometimes hidden in the clouds of war, then emerging into the unclouded light, till it was replanted in every State from which it had been excluded; how the whole maritime frontier this side of the Mississippi has been restored, till not a single rebel flag is flaunted from the land to the sea,—all these things are written in the history of the four intervening years.

Well may we rejoice over these achievements, though we regret the waste of war and mourn for the precious lives sacrificed to their country.

We rejoice to-day, not in the spirit of party, not because this or that leader has been chosen, but because the Nation stands erect again, having retaken the fortresses of which it was treacherously despoiled, from the last to the first. [Cheers.]

I hope, nevertheless, to see another and more memorable solemnity of the fall of Sumter. You remember the simple and touching despatch of Gen. Anderson to the Secretary of War, closing with these words: "I marched out of the fort on Monday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting our flag with fifty guns." [Loud applause, and calls for Gen. Anderson, who came forward, and was greeted with vociferous cheers.] This was on the 14th of April, 1861. Let him be sent back on the 14th of April, 1865, with as many of his gallant comrades as survive to share in his glory; let him go in one of those mailed ships of war, which the rebellion has brought forth; let him replace the same flag on the same spot with all the pomp of war, and all the solemnity of an act of religion; and as the Southern wind kisses that standard, never more to be removed, let an hundred guns salute it from fort and ship, and island and city, as with the voices of a great people, proclaiming their majesty on the site of the first treason against it. [Loud cheers.]

In our rejoicing let us lay to heart the great lesson which this history teaches, that avenging justice, sooner or later, overtakes the crimes of communities and of nations, as of individuals.

This rebellion was a crime; it had no plausible excuse, no decent pretext. The Government against which it rose, was a Government of the people, mild and beneficent. If it erred, its errors were easy to discover and not impossible or even difficult to remedy. If it was not always wise, it was not more unwise than the best of other governments. In its gentle sway it had displayed so little of force that it seemed fallen into weakness; and they who rebelled against it, thought it had not strength enough to repel aggression. They were mistaken; the power which seemed to be dead, was alive; it only slept, and when it awoke it smote the rebels with the strength of a giant. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, on the bayous of Louisiana, across the plains of Alabama, the mountains of Georgia, in the defiles of Tennessee, and along the magnificent rivers of Virginia, the conflict has raged with incessant fury, till the rebel armies are driven back into the two States which were the last to enter into the revolt.

The crime of the rebellion was the offspring of another and a greater crime, which had flourished for many years and grown strong and arrogant in its strength —the crime of human slavery. What mortal eye foresaw the doom that was impending over it? Who, but the Omniscient, could have seen that the strength of slavery was its weakness; its pride, the source of its dishonor; its arrogance, the cause of its overthrow. The stain which had fallen upon the American name has been washed with blood and burned with fire, till it scarce remains, except as a memento of man's wrong and God's justice. [Applause.]

While thus reflecting upon what we have passed through, let us pledge ourselves to our country, to each other, and to posterity, that we will not rest nor falter till the wrong is entirely righted, till the rebellion is utterly overthrown, and till there shall be one flag, one heart and one hope, for all who dwell between the eastern and the western oceans.

The work which remains before us, is hardly less difficult than that which we have already performed We have not only the war to finish, but we have the still greater task of pacification. This great nation of thirty-six States is to be made united, peaceful and prosperous, with the rights of the States and the rights of individuals as clearly defined and as firmly secured as the rights of the Nation. Here is a field for the statesman's art—his most consummate art. Justice, not vengeance, should be his motto: he should look more to the future than to the past. Some things may have been done—I think some things have been done in this war, even on our side, which must be remembered only to be avoided;

there have been acts of power, which must not be drawn into precedent. We must remember that this complex system which renders the largest liberty of the citizen compatible with the greatest strength of the Nation, is only maintainable in connection with the indestructible authority of the States; and that there only is real freedom, where the rights of every person, however humble, are beyond the caprice or the arbitrary will of any other person whomsoever.

Let us struggle with all our might, first to scatter the last rebel battalion, and then to bring in again the reign of peace, and order, and law; to establish on immovable foundations, the one Nation and the many States; to make each supreme in its proper sphere; to build up defences, which no man may break, around the person of every human being of whatever party or complexion, and to transmit to our descendants this double government of ours, with all its rights and all its guarantees, as we hope it will remain, through innumerable ages. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens,—The Committee of Arrangements positively assured me that they intended to invite me to speak here to-day. Unfortunately for my preparation, I received no such invitation; but in consideration of their purpose I have consented to offer a resolution which I am sure will find a quick and hearty response in the heart of every one present.

Resolved, That in ratification of the pledge that was made on this spot on the 20th of April, 1861, we renew our obligations to provide for the orphans of the brave men who fell in this struggle for their country, and adopt them as the children of the Republic.

Before putting the question on the resolution, let me say a simple word in favor of it. Events of mighty import follow each other swiftly in our times. Each new day, and almost every hour, brings some achievement or occurrence of more startling significance than any that preceded it. The minds of all men are stretched to the utmost tension to grasp and measure the unreached future. Races of men and all the great interests of this great continent are rushing to their destiny, as the cramped and angry floods swell and plunge over the wild and craggy cliffs at Niagara. [Cheers.] "Victory, Union, Onward, Forward," are the watchwords that fire and inspire all our hearts—these watchwords have too exclusively given direction to all that has been said here to-day. I venture to go back for a topic with which to occupy a brief space. Four years ago countless thousands of stalwart men resolved here that the widows and children of those who gave their lives for their country should be cherished and cared for. [Cheers.] The resolution is intended to apply to the rank and file, the common soldiers in our brave armies. I love and honor the great Captains —no man can esteem better—who have led and who are leading our invincible hosts to final triumph. But they have their reward. Their brave deeds are wafted on every breeze, and shall be emblazoned on every page of history till time shall end. Not so with the common soldier. Not so with ten thousand real heroes whose bearing no eye but God's eye has witnessed; not so with ten thousand whose unmarked graves, are made in the putrid swamps of the Carolinas; not so with the thousands of men whose bones are bleaching unburied on all the hilltops and in all the valleys where the battle has raged. These are the men to whom we owe obligations that can never be paid. Theirs are the widows and children to whom we owe a debt of gratitude that it is impossible to exaggerate. [Cheers.] Give liberty and wing to the most brilliant imagination —tax to the uttermost the loftiest God-given intellect—exhaust the language in which we speak, and who shall frame a sentence which shall fitly and fully express our obligations to these men. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. A. Oakey Hall was next introduced and received with three cheers. He said:

Fellow-Citizens,—Commercial and manufacturing New-York comes here to take an account of stock of war and victory. And, on recommendation of the county and city authorities, I have closed my office and am here to help you with the accounting. [Applause.] Commercial and manufacturing New-York has reason to exult at the events, more or less recent, which have again opened to her every seaport on the borders of rebellion, except Mobile. Nevertheless, that place may very soon say to Judge Busteed, "Pack up your trunk, like Van Amburgh's elephant, and come hither and show your tusks and hang out your rebels on the outward walls." [Laughter.] Before the rebellion these ports were among the fifty heads and hundred hands which this gigantic Briareus city had. Through four years they were paralyzed. Your classical chairman will recognize an appropriate comparison. For he will remember that when Juno, Neptune and Minerva combined to dethrone Jupiter, that mythological giant Briareus ascended to the heavens, and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks that they desisted. Whilst rebel conspirators sought to dethrone Uncle Sam, New-York's attitude has been so maintained, that the hearts of the conspirators were chilled. [Cheers.] The people assembled to honor the brave soldiers and sailors who have destroyed the paralysis of these seaport heads and hands of commercial New-York. Our public men assemble to renew our vows, taken, whether at Chicago or Baltimore, that these and all other hands and hearts shall be restored to full health, as McClellan said, "The Union must be preserved at all hazards." A New-Yorker from infancy, I feel proud that this city has done so much towards this happy result, and prouder to think that she can do yet more. What has she done—this New-York with her thirteen thousand acres; with her four hundred churches; with her two hundred journals and serials; with her seventy-five thousand houses and million of inhabitants by night, and many hundreds of thousands more by day, of population of all creeds and all nationalities. New-York—who, throughout the wide world has opened her door to the exiled, the down-trodden and poor—what has she done for the maintenance of the Union, Constitution and laws? She has recruited hundreds of thousands of soldiers and sailors, not only for herself but her neighbors. She has, by her people's representatives in municipal councils, applied millions for offence and defence, and not one cent nor one vote of tribute to rebellion. [Cheers.] Her merchants of all parties and her mechanics of all creeds have poured forth their wealth or sacrificed their hard earnings to maintain inviolate the Republic of Washington. [Cheers.] Her angel women have ministered to the wounded and dying soldiers, or smiled the living heroes into fresher enthusiasm for victory. She has endowed hospitals and orphan asylums for the victims of war. [Cheers.] And differing even passionately often about the best mode of conducting the war, her citizens have ever emulated in their determination to prosecute it until peace and re-union come honorably together. [Cheers.] The chorus of her battle-song has ever been:

> Hail thou, Republic of Washington hail!
> Never one star of thy Union shall pale;
> Thou hope of the world! every omen of ill
> Must fade in the light of thy destiny still,
> And time bring but honor with increase to thee,
> Thou land of the beautiful, Home of the free!

[Immense cheers.] All that New-York City has done in the past to maintain the integrity of the Union, she is prepared to do in the future with ten-fold vigor, I believe. There is reason for so saying. It is history that very many of her citizens wished a talk about peace concurrent with the action about war. Such a talk has been had. There have been read several leaves out of Blair's Rhetoric

and the Odes of Horace and Stephen's Commentaries. [Laughter.] But the Fortress Monroe doctrine was not liked. [Renewed laughter.] The talk was all on one side. It was like the white man and the Indian's talk about the turkey. New-York City scouted the Fortress Monroe doctrine of separation and recognition. If a popular vote could have been had since that talk occurred, I am sure, as a politician who has done some figuring in his day, there would not be any more nor any less votes for the proposition than there are electors in the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. [Loud laughter and applause.] Perhaps when the Richmond oligarchy finds that New-York City celebrates these victories not only in a selfish and commercial point of view, but from a sturdy, patriotic, and no political, view of the integrity of the Union; that oligarchy may ask for another edition of Blair's Rhetoric and the Odes of Horace. But the new editions are bound up in triple steel. They can only get at the pictures of the olive branch by asking that the iron clasps be taken off. They will be taken off for the asking. But the book must be read as we have written it. And when the olive branch is accepted, then, as the gallant Sherman said he would do, New-York City will share her last cracker with Richmond, Wilmington, and even Charleston. ["That's so." Applause.] I have been, as you know—as I am now, and always expected to be—a very decided and bitter personal politician—especially so towards many of the acts of the last administration. [Great Applause.] But I am here in my capacity of a national citizen. And in that capacity, measuring the electors of this city, however, with a politician's knowledge, I believe that greater results of benefit will follow to the nation from this meeting than ensued from the first one, of April 1861, if those in power, whilst directing the machinery of war, will be as magnanimous as brave, as generous as decided; and will prove diplomatic whilst energetic.

Among the twelve essentials given by the Baron Jomini towards making a perfect army is this one: "Excite and keep alive the military spirit of the people." As the first means of encouraging this spirit, he advises that a nation invest the army with all possible social and public consideration. This meeting observes these truths. It is the province of other speakers here to-day to enlarge upon these special topics. But I should feel that our time was thrown away if we do not now date a method of honoring the military and investing the army with the highest social consideration, more practical than by flag-flying, cannon-firing and speeches. It is just such an honor as Sherman, with his veteran army, would ask from our hands. [Cheers.] Such an one as McClellan [renewed cheers.] and Fremont asked in their moments of victory, when they were in the field with very raw armies in the east and west. That honor is the honor of the presence of more New-Yorkers yet in the army. [Applause.]

What says the Chamber of Commerce? What the Corn and Petroleum Exchanges? What the brokers, the lawyers, the Union, the Athenæum, and the Leaguers' clubs? What the trade associations? What the Citizens' Association? What that political society who lately, by resolution, envied the sailor and soldier? What say they, one and all, to the appointment by each of committees on recruiting? [Applause.] What say our merchants and tradesmen to devoting a whole week to recruiting? How many banks and insurance companies will say, "We will pay any clerk a bounty of one thousand dollars to go, and let his salary continue while he is absent, and for the benefit of his family?" [Applause.] I observe to-day a thousand flags displayed from as many drawing-rooms. Cannot their fair owners hang out other flags, inscribed, "Recruiting done here!" [Laughter and applause.] Mars and Venus have always pleasurably associated. All these things would partially carry out the Jomini maxims. [A voice, "Three cheers for Jomini."] Let us not be beguiled with notions that the war is ending. Perhaps it is; then so much the better for us and our recruits. But if it does not soon end, then New-York will be doubly prepared.

You have not only to kill a snake, but keep it killed after sun-down. The allies thought their job over when Napoleon was caged in Elba. We may drive Davis to Nassau. But Waterloo came after Elba, and bigger battles may yet be fought in Tennessee than have been fought by McClellan and Grant in their brave campaigns around Richmond. [Cheers.] Let us be prepared. The rich man who says, "Oh the draft can't touch me, for I will buy a laborer for a substitute," may find himself mistaken. How, Sir Crœsus, if the laborers all volunteer before you are drawn? Or if they avoid the draft by emigrating quietly to places whose quotas are filled? Then suppose you find the substitute, sir; how much may you have to pay him? You can't leave this gigantic task all to the county and city authorities. Five hundred dollars subscribed this week to the Goddess of War—and to her you may say, "Nymph, in all thy Orisons, Blunt's be remembered," [uproarious laughter and applause,] may save you as many thousands next month." Pray, are you aware that the wards from which are called the largest quotas are the wards of wealth? All these modes of celebrating victory and honoring the brave are those, I repeat, which Wellington Sherman—our Duke of Victory—would ask at your hands. Is he not a practical man? He will like practical celebrations and ovations. He has unscrewed the South Carolina rockers of the cradle of secession, and now he is engaged in tearing down the mosquito bars, canopies and rings above the cradle in the States of tar and tobacco. "But he is going to be defeated," cries some croaker; well, suppose he is. He ought to have one defeat for variety. It would make him, if possible, more determined. It would make his veterans more the veterans. But if defeat is anticipated, so much the more need of such a practical ovation as I have described. For each of us must ever remember these gallant words: "I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives." Or: "Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we dedicate ourselves to the memory of brave men, and to loyalty, patriotism and honor." The speaker retired while enthusiastic cheers were given.

Gen. BRUCE was next introduced to the audience, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,—

Why are you yet citizens of the United States? Only because, under God, you have a brave and gallant Army and Navy who, acting in concert with your Government, has won for us some of the most glorious and brilliant victories the world has ever witnessed. [Here Gen'l Bruce called for three cheers for our "boys in blue," which were given with a will by the immense multitude, which made the "welkin ring".] Over whom were those victories now? Were they over a foreign power, who had invaded our country? No, it was an intestine foe—it was over those who with us have "grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength" of this great and mighty nation, but who have rebelled against the authority of the Government, and sworn before high heaven, that our republic should be destroyed, blotted out, and, on its ruins, a slaveocracy should arise. At the moment when that Christian soldier and patriot, Gen'l Anderson, who stands at my side, was compelled to strike our National Flag from its staff on Fort Sumter, he struck the hearts of all loyal men in the country whose united cry with the army has been "march on, march on, all hearts resolved, on victory or death." From that time to the present, whoever has put himself in opposition to the Government in its efforts to crush out this infamous rebellion has been ground as beneath the upper and nether millstones. As it *has* been, so it will be. The loyal heart *will* sustain the Government in all its efforts to put down

this rebellion. I know not what others may do ; but as for myself, sir, I say, before God, I will stand by my Government in this hour of its peril, and support it cordially and earnestly—*right or wrong*. [This sentiment was received with great applause.] I am no stickler for *constitutional* warfare in *such* a conflict as this. Put down the rebellion at all hazards, party or no party, constitution or no constitution. I would rather have our glorious Government *without* a Constitution than to have our "glorious Constitution" without the Government. We must and shall succeed. Let us rejoice with exceeding joy that the day of our national redemption is drawing nigh. I am glad to witness this magnificent demonstration. I agree with Mr. John Van Buren that it is well it did not take place on Saturday, but comes off to-day. We now know what we did not know on Saturday, which is, that "Phil" Sheridan has not only got on his spurs and in his saddle, but has won another victory. The cry of our noble army comes up to us in thunder tones, saying :

Swell the grand war cry, ne'er let it be hushed
Till rebellion and treason lie broken and crushed,
Till the sun as it dips in the far Western wave,
Sets full on a land both loyal and brave.

Strike, strike for the Union our Fathers achieved,
Strike for the flag that from them we received,
Strike and spare not, till through the wide land,
Old Liberty's altars triumphantly stand.

One word to our young men. *You* have an interest in the result of this conflict which those of us past the meridian of life cannot have. Long may you live to enjoy the victory for our Government which it is certain to win. Do then your whole duty now, whether it be at home or in the army of the Republic, where thousands of our young men are making a record upon the page of history which will be as enduring as the country itself.

Finally, my fellow-citizens, let us all do our duty, and we can soon demonstrate to the world the great American doctrine that we are capable of self government, and when we have closed up this rebellion we will, if need be, build anew the Temple of our Freedom upon some political Pisgah, with its high battlements reaching to the heavens, and from the apex of its lofty dome we will fling our banner again to the breeze, having upon its starry folds the inscription, national in its character and meaning, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., was next introduced and spoke as follows :

Fellow-Citizens,—

At this late hour I will not detain you with a speech. I had intended, had time permitted, to review some of the predictions so ostentatiously paraded by the South at the commencement of the war, but I will now only ask you to remember what they said about the City of Charleston. This was to be the great commercial centre of the Confederacy, and was to increase in wealth and traffic, while New-York, deprived of the trade of the Southern States, and the shipment of their cotton, would decline until the grass should grow in her deserted streets.

Look now, fellow-citizens, and compare the arrogant boast with its fulfilment : Charleston desolated and ruined, a standing monument of rebellion and its fruits, while New-York stands to-day in all her glory, controlling and governing the commerce of this great continent.

I wish this day that Jefferson Davis and General Lee could have been compelled, here, on yonder corner, to witness with us the mighty march that held us enchained for hours as it flowed onward with its thousands of earnest, hopeful hearts, that they could have seen this grand uprising of the freemen of the North. Not even they could have doubted of our success !

But my friends, in this hour of triumph, in this day of assured success, let me detain you but one moment to urge you once more to renewed effort; let us go on, and finish up the business we have undertaken, till the flag of our Union floats undisputed over every foot of our country's territory. And may we ever remember the brave men who have gone forth to fight our battles, while we have remained at home, who stand a wall of fire between us and our enemies. Let us show our gratitude to those who have done so much for us, by caring for them in sickness and in health, in wounds and in death, and above all for their wives and children, whose care is our most sacred and imperative duty.

Mr. W. W. Broom was introduced to the vast assembly as one of our firmest friends in Great Britain, who has, from the breaking out of the rebellion, lectured and spoken in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Manchester with great success, in favor of an undivided Union of the United States.

W. W. BROOM'S REMARKS.

American Citizens,—On behalf of the working classes of England, but more especially on behalf of the operatives in the cotton districts of England, I address you this evening. They are your friends, they desire your complete success. In spite of Southern agents, Southern gold, Southern falsehoods—in spite of closed Mills, denuded homes, and forced idleness—they have admired your Constitution, hoped for the progress of American Republicanism, and have prayed for the triumph of your Government over all its secret and avowed enemies.

As the first Union advocate who addressed, taught and inspired the operatives of Manchester on behalf of the North, I speak to you emphatically in a representative character.

I hail, then, with hearty enthusiasm your victories. I accept with profound admiration the mighty omen of your speedy triumph! Your cause no longer fluctuates, your policy no longer vacillates—it is a continuous stream of glorious purification, rushing with undeviating power through the wilderness of treason against man's progress and God's laws.

Only four years have passed since treason against national prosperity and liberty started on its hell-path of desolation! Look back for a moment. *Then* you were without a standing army, (worth naming,) without a navy fit to cope with great enemies or able to blockade your magnificent coast. With prospering energy you studied the industrial arts, engaged in manufacturing enterprises, and made commerce subservient to political, moral and religious progress. Avoiding "entangling alliances" with thrones and aristocracies, you set an example (alas! there was one drawback) to the Old World. But the spoiler came in the night. Hushed in repose, you heard him not till his hissing breath startled your ear, and his cruel hand was upon your throat. Napoleonism grinned a ghastly smile, and aristocratic numskulls twittered with delight. "Alabamas" were projected, to plunder and ruin; political scoundrels united with the Judas of freedom to "fire" the unemployed of Lancashire, a Southern Loan was raised to assist in destroying nationality, and steam-rams were planned on the shores of negro emancipation!

Now! all is changed. Vast armies of citizen soldiers have marched over a thousand battle-spots—soldiers who are not machines, but citizens—were paid, were fed, strong in arm, of resolute heart, and inspired with patriotism. A great navy floats on the seas, on your rivers and lakes, springing as from an enchanter's island. So the much-sneered-at "paper blockade" has become a veritable

belt of latent fire! The Federal Government sits securely supreme in a coronet of a million bayonets. Stronghold after stronghold falls. State after State is marched through. Horde after horde of traitors are taken prisoners or fly before brave soldiers. The holy Nemesis has come at last. Napoleonism gapes with astonished disappointment upon the scene. The color fades from the cheeks of monarchs. Aristocracies are dumb in the presence of the refreshened republican giant emerging from a bath of heroic blood. Tory journalists have to "bolt" their "articles," and the holders of Southern "scrip" have to dine off of—delusion!

Four years have passed! and *time* is cheered as he passes through the growth of the New World. The *Stars and Stripes* are washed in the blood of patriots; its *stars* are now the crystalized tears of joy of unbound captives. The *stars* dart their rays of everlasting beauty into the regions of oppression, darkness and despair. The American banner is an emblem of hope, encouragement and safety. It is the sign of peace, prosperity and progress. It tells of pauperism transformed, the drooping inspired and oppressed rescued.

The heart of the Lancashire operative will leap with joy when he reads the long list of your victories, and learns that your nation is saved. His devotion to your cause, his rough handling of sophistries, his patient endurance will be richly rewarded in the triumph of your Government, the victories of your army and navy, and the salvation of your country.

A glorious destiny is now revealed for this continent. An immense temple devoted to freedom—freedom unclouded, unimpeded—for slavery is killed on battle-fields and buried in an amended Constitution. In less than a century, a mighty republic has been organized, purified, and made stable! The age of miracles has not ceased—only the worker is changed—the people are the seers.

Heaven be praised! before long you will have to meet again to proclaim the *final* victory, to rejoice over the sheathing of the sword and the spiking of the cannon. You can see the sun rising of your cloudless day of Liberty and a perfected Nationality. The traitors against the advance of civilization are receding into the outer darkness of eternal oblivion. You are saved, through you mankind is saved and the whole future is blessed!

The address of Mr. Broom was received with enthusiastic cheers and long continued applause.

As the meeting was about to adjourn, Gen. WALBRIDGE submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, here assembled to commemorate the success of the National arms and the continued triumph of the Constitutional cause, hereby respectfully recommend the Board of Supervisors to give whatever additional bounties are requisite to fill the present quota demanded of the City and County of New-York: as the most practical and efficient means of strengthening the general Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion.

At the hour appointed for the display of fireworks, the meeting adjourned.

STAND NO. 2.

Situated on the west side of Union Square and immediately in front of the Athenæum Club, was tastefully decorated with the national colors and portraits of the heroes of the war. General P. M. Wetmore, in a few spirited remarks, called the meeting to order and nominated Gen. Hiram Walbridge, for President. Charles F. Blake, Esq., read the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Gen. H. Walbridge then said:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—Four years ago from this very spot, when it was still uncertain what was to be the action of the American people, in the terrible internecine war, then first inaugurated, by the bold, bad, wicked conspirators of treason in the South, in their mad attempt to overthrow constitutional government, this great commercial metropolis, representing a million of men, and the commercial enterprise of the Western Hemisphere, solemnly pledged to the support of the Government in behalf of Constitutional Freedom, its unlimited resources in men and means. How faithfully it has redeemed the pledge then made, let the unparalelled success of our victorious arms bear its triumphant testimony. Every conflict from the origin of the strife to the last announcement of victory, has been strengthened and sustained by some gallant son of our own Empire State, while the resources so indispensable to the successful prosecution of the struggle, have been poured forth by the merchant princes of this commercial metropolis, as freely as water from the gushing torrent. No sacrifices however great, no demands however excessive, have not been met with cheerfulness and alacrity. The enterprising, indomitable, intelligent men, that around this beautiful bay have reared these habitations, and constructed this mart of commerce, realize that the success of all martial enterprises is contingent not only upon the moral support given the army by the people at home, but also upon the strength of their exchequer. This has been true to a great extent since war was first introduced among men, but it is more emphatically true, as modern warfare is now conducted. And it will be found to be the experience of modern times that the nations whose fiscal resources are strongest will be most likely to prevail in any military enterprise in which they may be engaged. "What is the condition of the funds?" was the inquiry of England's most astute and gifted Prime Minister, William Pitt, when advised of one of the great successes of that transcendant genius, the elder Napoleon, whose pathway was marked by the overthrow of empires and the dethronement of kings. When answered that the public credit was unshaken, he observed: "We can submit to these casualties of war, for the strenght of our exchequer will enable us to weary out this Corsican yet." Great as have been our contributions in men, and enormous as have been the advances in money, to sustain the Government in its prosecution of the war, the magnitude of our charities has invested the contest with a sublime enthusiasm which partakes of the nature of our divine religion, and sanctifies the cause it represents. With more than a million of men in arms, vindicating the national authority and upholding the constitutional cause, all the ordinary functions of the General Government have continued to be performed with almost that regularity that marks the movements of the celestial spheres. All the great departments

of human life and industry, in the constitutional North, have continued to discharge their wonted offices with the same order, regularity and decorum that attended society previous to the inauguration of this, the most gigantic Rebellion of either ancient or modern times. While these great military enterprises have have been conducted on a scale unparalelled in history, the civil administration of the Government has offered protection to the citizen and security to his property. It was the boast of the admirers of Frederick the Great, that while he prosecuted those vast military enterprises, which have invested his name and reign with immortal renown, he continued at the same time to conduct those civil enterprises, which developed the resources of his empire, and gave dignity and power to his administration. The policy that Frederick inaugurated—himself an absolute monarch—has been prosecuted by the Government of the United States, acting in obedience to the instincts and wishes of the people whom they represent. Thus, it will be seen in whatever aspect the case may be regarded, a government resting for its security, on the action of an intelligent people, will always be found sufficiently vigorous to protect their interest, and to advance their renown. The elder Adams asserted that the celebration of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776, would thereafter be marked by bonfires and illuminations, and would be hailed with thanksgivings and praise by the descendants of the men of the Revolution ; for on that day they declared their complete emancipation from the tyrannies of Great Britain. Hereafter our descendants shall commemorate the 4th of March, 1865, as marking an epoch in the history of the American people, for on that day, at the national Capitol with imposing ceremonies, and in conformity with the forms of the Constitution, the consummation of that great act took place which was inaugurated by the people at the polls in November last. It records for all time that an enlightened people are adequate to administer their own Government, and that the liberties of the people may be safely confided to their own administration. Not only the friends of absolutism, but even those of Constitutional monarchy, have hitherto asserted that there were so many inherent defects, in society it was absolutely impossible to institute a free government where all men were politically equal, without being subjected to those violent convulsions, which, sooner or later, terminate in anarchy and in the overthrow of the civil Administration of the State. In confirmation of these views, they point to the melancholy history of the early Republics, forgetting that since that era in human affairs the public understanding has been illuminated by the blaze of letters and the genius of freedom. They who reason that the people are inadequate to the control of their own affairs, forget that since those early failures, the press has been introduced—that third estate, more powerful than kings or ministers, and more potent for good or for evil than any other organization recognized in society. Said the gifted Sheridan, "you may have a corrupt House of Lords, and a venal House of Commons, but, with the untrammelled freedom of the press, I will preserve inviolate the liberties of the British people." This sentiment of the great Commoner is confirmed by our experience, and may be recognized as an axiom in the political administration of every modern government. It is impossible to conceive that ever a people will be called upon to determine greater questions affecting their interests, than those which were submitted to the American people in the great struggle in which we have been and are still engaged—four years of bloody, desolating, civil war, involving the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave and athletic men—the flower and hope of the Republic—a gigantic debt, mortgaging indefinitely the future. The continued prosperity and renown of the Republic, or a shameful surrender with humiliating conditions and the disruption of the Union, are the alternatives that have been presented for the action of the American people. Fortunately, not only for us, but for the record of the past, and the still more illustrious record that awaits us in the future, this great American people have not shrunk from the responsibilities which have impended over them ; fully conscious of

the new sacrifices that would be required, and thoroughly impressed with the momentous consequences involved, they determined, like Milton's Abdiel, to remain unawed, unterrified, and unseduced, from the grand purpose upon which they entered in April, 1861, of holding together these independent State Sovereignties, under one grand Federal Union, as it came to them from the hands of its illustrious founders. I would not willingly draw the vail that obscures the past, yet, in this august presence of the people, I cannot but linger to inquire how different would have been the anniversary of this day, if the people, yielding to gloomy forebodings and timid apprehensions, had given a different verdict from that which was so triumphantly recorded by the re-election of the existing Administration? It is true we might then have met, as we here meet to-day, to commemorate, not only the success of our victorious armies, but the reinauguration of another Administration; but who does not realize it would have been to chronicle the disgraceful recognition, that the war for the success of Constitutional Goverment had been a failure; and the people having acquiesced in this decision, there would have remained for foreign Governments but one course to pursue—the recognition of the so-called Confederate Government, in its wicked and mad attempt to overthrow the Constitutional Government of the United States. But the popular verdict, as expressed through the ballot box, gives an earnest to the Great Powers of Europe, that the American people, however they may be divided upon subordinate or immaterial questions, on the great question of the unity of the Republic, are one, united, entire, and indivisible, and that from whatever quarter any recognition that looks to a separation of these States is to come, that action will be met by the united, vigorous, determined resistance of the entire American people. Understand me. I realize full well what such an effort may cost. It may impose additional burdens; it may call for new levies; it may still further mortgage the future, but the American people realize that our lakes, our rivers, our mountains, our plains, all confirm the great truth, that God in his providence assigned the territory confided to the American people for one nation, and that it should be the home of a homogeneous people—a people who, in the future as in the past, under the genius of free institutions, are to exemplify the noblest attributes of the human race. The recent action of Congress, in the amendment of the organic law, forever exterminating the refractory element in our political system, has invested the contest with additional claims, not only to our renewed exertions, but demands the earnest, cordial and sincere respect of the lovers of freedom in every quarter of the habitable globe. This, then, is no longer a war simply for the suppression, of the Rebellion; it is a great moral conflict for the rights of human nature, applicable not only to our condition, but equally applicable to the permanent prosperity of all the tribes and races of men, wherever society is organized, wherever language is spoken, wherever religion is revered, or humanity awakens a responsive chord in the human breast. I am perfectly aware that the end is not yet; and so long as the insurgent States are permitted to marshal two great armies in defence of their wicked and unjustifiable cause, the sacrifices that we are called upon to make cannot be diminished. But since successful war is a contest of forces, recognizing our strength and their weakness, the period is not far distant when the American people are to become interested, not more in sustaining their armies than in the reorganization of society over the revolted States, then restored by the power of our arms to the control of the Federal Government. This arduous duty is to involve statesmanship, as broad and beneficient as the valor of our troops has been sublime and unsurpassed. It is perhaps, too early to indicate what line of policy in the future is best, when we come to lay again broad and deep the foundations of the republic over those States that have been in rebellion. But there is one great truth which the experience of the past has left upon all thinking and reflecting minds: the fatal heresy of placing State rights paramount to the Federal Constitution is the rock on which the liberties of this great people were nearly stranded. Let

those then, to whom is to be confided the adjustment of the future, not ignore this experience, nor fail to give to the Federal Government those plenary powers by which, under the guidance of an enlightened Administration, they may preserve the public liberties, not only from the horror of civil strife, but defend it equally against any assault by any foreign foe. The tenth article in the amendment to the Federal Constitution, declares "that the powers not delegated to the United States by that instrument, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is pertinent to inquire, in view of the recent complications, through which we have passed, and through which we are now passing, when the public tranquillity is again re-established and our victorious armies have secured the blessings of peace, whether that article of the Constitution should not be so amended as to declare that the power hitherto reserved to the States respectively ought not to be reserved and given to the Federal Constitution itself. The men who framed that organic law were equal to the exigencies of their day and generation; they founded a government without an equal. It has thus far discharged all its obligations with fidelity. But to their descendants has been confided the equally sublime mission of correcting whatever defects have been found to exist in their labors, so that the Government may be transmitted with equal vigor to those that come after us, and that we may contribute our just proportion to that vast fund of social, political and moral power, on which alone the foundations of a well regulated constitutional government must forever rest.

Gen. Walbridge was frequently interrupted with applause, and in conclusion, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, here assembled to commemorate the success of the National arms, and the continued triumph of the constitutional cause, hereby respectfully recommend the Board of Supervisors to give whatever additional bounties are requisite to fill the present quota, demanded of the City and County of New-York, as the most practical and efficient means of strengthening the General Government, in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion.

Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., was next introduced and spoke at considerable length, and with marked effect. He was followed by Charles F. Blake, Esq., who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens,—On the 4th day of March, 1861, the American people was engrossed by the arts of peace. The Executive talent of the country was engaged in the prosecution of private enterprises, and able men were building railroads, carrying on manufactures, developing the agricultural wealth of the great West, or sending their ships to bear our commerce and our flag to distant seas. On every side the private affairs of men absorbed their thoughts, and alone attracted their interest and their efforts. Amid the scenes of their industry and upon a people which for nearly half a century had hardly heard the clash of arms, a great conspiracy had just been developed. It was sought, by every means of fraud and force, to break up our Government and destroy our national existence. We scarcely new whether we had an army, for officers who had sworn allegiance to the flag, were daily deserting it in great numbers, and striking hands with those who sought to tear it down. Our navy had been dispersed to every sea. No system of taxation marshalled the resources of the country for its defence. At the North none knew whether his neighbor was friend or foe, and the advocates of the conspiracy among us maintained its

cause with unblushing boldness. Unarmed, unprepared with men or money to uphold our Government, our arsenals stripped of their best munitions, we seemed about sinking into national disintegration and political death.

Compare this picture with that presented here to-day, and how impressive the contrast. We are assembled in thousands, and by acres, to celebrate the victories of heroic armies. Our navies have taught the world a new art of war upon the seas. Millions of dollars are daily lent to the Government by practical and prudent men. The President speaks, and tens of thousands of men spring to arms. In New-York, when the people voted against Mr. Lincoln by a majority of more than thirty thousand, the voluntary effort of the people furnishes more men daily to the Government than any enforced system of recruitment could possibly obtain. Public opinion imperatively demands loyalty to the Union, and the few dissenting voices which were raised against this celebration, have been silenced by the enthusiastic patriotism of the masses. And the Republic now stands before the world ready, exhaustless mistress of her resources, unalterably certain that under no possible circumstance, she need fear the dismemberment of her empire or the dishonor of her flag.

Mr. President, we are reminded by this contrast, that in all evil there is good. Certainly, no one shall outdo me in condemning the men at the South, and at the North too, for there were such in both political parties who have brought this great calamity upon us. But in this, as in all troubles, there are infinite consolations. We find them in the splendid valor which has won the triumph we are assembled to commemorate. We find them in the honor shed upon our country by Grant and Sherman, and Farragut, and by Sheridan in the Valley. We find them in the spirit of the people elevated, ennobled and purified by the sacrifices they have made and the suffering they have endured. It is not alone the glory which gilds the record of our victories,—it is not alone pride of achievement at home and the admiration wrung from unwilling lips abroad, which should fill us with gladness to-day. It is rather, that in this struggle we have strengthened and developed our power, that we have deepened the patriotism of our people, and made our country nobler in her aims and higher in her purposes.

There is one thing we have gained by this war to which I desire particularly to advert. It found us rich, prosperous, fortunate in our enterprises, making vast progress in all material respects. But it also found us nationally immature. We did not lack confidence in ourselves, but our habit of boasting, which used to trouble our friends across the water, indicated more ambitious inexperience than the well poised certainty of tried and tested strength. We were very sensitive to European criticism. The strictures of the English press upon our Government found an attentive though an irritable audience here. The war has changed all that. The day has passed, when gentlemen writing in London attacks, could dictate opinions to New-York and San Francisco. We are very happy that the press of Europe is beginning to understand the American question; but it is for them that we rejoice, and not for ourselves. If England cannot understand our power and resources, so much the worse for her. We feel at length our own manhood. The events of this great struggle have cut the leading strings which bound us to the public opinion of Europe. What power can now talk to us of war? What European statesman can teach us how to develop the strength of a government or to marshal the resources of a people? We have at length a history and precedent of one, enough to guide us in any emergency. In the war of the Revolution and of 1812 we achieved material and political independence. In this struggle, conducted among ourselves, we have crowned two great works and won moral and intellectual freedom of America.

Mr. President, it was time that this deliverance should come. With the end of the war, now plainly seen, new questions will arise demanding all our vigor and resolution. The resources of this country have grown so great, that they require for their administration a natural intellect and will, untrammeled by the

fear of foreign criticism. We must resume our natural place at the head of the American political system. The events of this war have vindicated our form of government, and it will be our high duty to guard it against aggression from abroad. No dynastic interests should bind American soil to the vicissitudes of European politics. Americans, of whatever nationality, must enjoy the right to govern themselves in their own way. Prepared to maintain these principles, by the trials through which we have passed, we shall find our great task easy of achievement, and the victories which will give us back our government invigorated and reformed by the dangers it has overcome, will thus lend stability and life to the free institutions of a whole continent. [Cheers.]

Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD was next introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. E. F. SHEPARD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—Like a mountain in the historical landscape, President's Day affords a good stand-point for views, both of the past and the future. Four years ago the public mind was disturbed with gloomy forebodings about the conspiracy against the country, which all knew to be ripening, but which none knew where to limit. There were those resident in our own city who were aiders and abettors of the plot; "our own familiar friend" seemed about to "lift up his heel against us." The offices created under the Constitution were filled with the Catalines and Guy Fawkeses of the band, and much of the public war material had been adroitly played into their hands. A sense of impending danger, distrust and despondency prevailed, and we hardly knew whether we were long to have a country or not.

To-day, how changed is all this! To-day, you rejoice over the longest list of the most magnificent victories, on land and water, that ever illustrated military annals. [Applause.] Those victories have been provoked by that slaveholder's rebellion which caused the gloom of the last olympiad, and they confirm the Republic as the patrimony of Americans. Say not that we may not rejoice over these victories; for, though achieved in a civil war, by preserving the Union which blesses all who live under its benign government, those victories are a matter of rejoicing as well for those rebels who shall survive to times of peace, and for their descendants and for the descendants of those who have fallen, as for us who have never wandered from our allegiance. Say not that we have no right to rejoice over these victories; for we have in them whipped those nations, who have covertly supplied the rebels with means of war, and would, but for them, be openly fighting us now. Thus are they also victories over foreign foes. [Applause.]

When the first blow was struck in April, 1861, this same square saw you assemble in your patriotism, and pledge your fortunes, your lives and your sacred honor to your country. I remember upon that occasion calling your attention to a beautiful phenomenon which lent additional grandeur to the scene. As if to give Heaven's approval to freemen's resolves, the light that rules the day, and the lesser light that rules the night, each in its place in the sky, and both simultaneously plainly visible, stood sponsors to your vows: heaven and earth met together, and war and righteousness kissed each other. [Applause.] To-day you meet again, and, behold, they again attend your meeting! There in the West is the sun, and there in the zenith is the moon. For four years you have been true to your vows, you have stood by your country. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established;" and there are the two heavenly witnesses come to bear evidence that you have manfully and faithfully kept your

word. [Applause. Here a band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" mounted the platform, and Col. Shepard, having waited until the music was concluded, resumed.]

"The Star Spangled Banner!" Aye, the war is not "a failure." [Applause.] Before that banner, by the blessing of God, see how the rebels have "ceased from hostilities."

Foote, Porter and Farragut waved it along the Mississippi, and the rebels shrank from its banks as from an earthquake. [Cheers.] Hooker, Meade and Sheridan waved it along the Potomac, and there the rebels water their horses no more. [Cheers.] Mitchell, Sherman, Terry and Gillmore waved it along the Atlantic, and Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston, like sepulchres of patriotism, gave up their living corpses of rebels which contained no patriotism. [Cheers.] Sherman, Thomas and Burnside waved it in Tennessee and Georgia, and the prophetic fate of the Ottoman Empire, that it should "be dried up," fell upon the rebel field of supplies. [Cheers.] Winslow waved it at the "Alabama," and that Anglo-rebel pirate sank in a returnless plunge to the bottom of the ocean. [Cheers.] And now, from the four cardinal points, see converging columns advancing—Thomas from the West, Canby and Sherman from the South, Schofield from the East, Sheridan from the North, advancing and converging in obedience to the plans of that impassive man, U. S. Grant, [cheers,] United States Grant, [cheers.] Union Saving Grant, [cheers,] under him finally to strike the last blow at the rebellion, as the rebels struck the first at the Union; to strike the last blow, in which shall meet destruction and peace, destruction for the traitors, and peace for the country. [Applause.] And tell me what ensign is that at the head of those columns? What flag waves there? It is the same with all of them, and it is the Star Spangled Banner! [Cheers.] No ignominy can ever overtake it; temporary defeat will but deepen its lustre, and victory hath scarcely a beam of splendor to add to it. [Applause.]

Thus, fellow-citizens, you recount many things for which you are grateful to heaven, and of which you are justly proud. But let us turn to the future. I know that a deeper sentiment than even appreciation of Union victories, is one of the causes of your rejoicing. The men who have done their duty hitherto, will know how to do it hereafter; and it is the consciousness that your devotion to your country is even stronger than it was in 1861, which most kindles your hearts. Then you sent forth armies Now, fill up those armies! Repeat the struggles and the sacrifices which you have achieved already! The closing victory will then be yours before harvest, and you shall enter into the rewards of all your struggles and sacrifices, and prove how deep was that patriotism which you have already proved to be sincere, and how rational was your rejoicing on the present occasion. [Applause.]

The improvement in your feelings in four years, has been equalled by the improvement in the country at large. What have been the changes and the progress of this period, it is not for me now to rehearse. But our Country, like the statue of herself which then lay in the public grounds at Washington, was prostrate; now, like that same statue, which has mounted to its place upon the majestic dome of the Capitol, where it gives back glory to the rising sun, armed for self-defence, and blessing her people. America has risen to her own place among the nations, prepared for war though loving peace, her foot planted on earth, whilst her faith towers away into the skies. [Cheers.]

After which General JOHN COCHRANE was next presented to the audience, and spoke as follows:

It was utterly impossible for any orator to do justice to the importance of the movement which agitated the people's mind at this time. The glittering scenes

just passed by were to be impressed upon them by the orator's words, but it was impossible to do so. We stood here the representatives of a great people, who come hither to endorse and crown the deeds of our brothers in the field. Victory though celebrated now, was not complete to the soldier unless the people at home nerved and sustained the arms of the leaders. Lessons were taught by this occasion which should be profited by. One was that when a great people had established itself it could never be affected by rebellion, and any attempt at rebellion must inevitably go down ; and though reverses may be met with, they will only be momentary. Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, would reintegrate the Union, and their names would descend to posterity, crowned with the laurels they so brilliantly won and richly deserve. The fact, too, was fully established that slavery was the beginning, the vital force, and would be the end of the rebellion ; for already the rebel Congress was agitating the question of freeing the negro, and the rebels appealing to the slaves to save their masters from destruction ; but it was useless, for nothing could save them now from their doom. We were a great country, even in the midst of our adversity, for we had the material for it among us. The country had never been without an army ; our volunteer army was always like old veterans—fully adequate to the emergency. At first, generals were wanted, but now they were also found, and the result was not far distant, for the rebellion was in its last agony. Sherman had dissevered the South ; Sheridan vanquished the proudest troops of Virginia ; Grant kept Lee in his den ; Thomas has routed the proud Hood, and Porter on the seas, with Terry and Schofield on land, held the rebellion on the coast in their iron grasp. The news kept up favorable every day, and the end would be in a few days, when peace and prosperity would return, and the people rejoice over our common country.

STAND NO. 3.

Corner of University Place and Seventeenth Street.

Speeches by Dr. LIEBER, General COCHRANE, Judge DEAN, Rev. Mr. BOOLE and GEORGE T. NOYES, Esq. Dr. LIEBER was unanimously chosen to preside over the meeting at this stand. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the Chairman spoke as follows.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—When American citizens meet as you do this day—loyal and liberty loving men—to celebrate the victories and achievements of our forces on land and sea, there is one achievement, one fact, which deserves the praise and gratitude of freedom and of all the partakers of our great institutions even more than the victories on the battle-field do. Do not fear, my fellow-citizens, that I am lacking in sympathy for our brave brothers and sons. I am myself an old soldier, who knew in his time what it is to shed one's blood for his country; nor am I now unrepresented in the field. My own boys are fighting there. I felt as thrilling a delight as any one of you did when Gen. Sherman cropped out again at Savannah, and shall be rejoiced as much as any one of you will be when he, whose fearless yet skilful marches resemble the course of the river Rhone, plunging out of the sight of man, yet always sweeping onward and emerging nobler, shall turn up again in North Carolina. I glory in our soldiers' glory, and yet I say there is an achievement, a deed, or an abstaining from action, more to be rejoiced at than the victories won on the battle-field. And what is this achievement? I will tell you. All men who have earnestly studied the course of political societies, and who have candidly spoken out what their study had ascertained, have told us that one of the worst foibles of republics—even of monarchies with the institutions of freedom—is this, that they cannot weather large and long wars, which develop great armies and high military genius. And those who said so were right, according to the course of history heretofore. Military brilliancy is very apt to singe the pinions of wide-winged liberty. Need I refer to the annals of any free nation or state, that this has been the case? Did not the brilliant glory of Gen. Bonaparte and his army, in the same degree that it rose in Italy, depress the hope of freedom in France; and did not he and his soldiers bury her at last altogether, only a few years later? Did not Cromwell and his men, in the camp, rely on their arms, and arrogantly dictate to Parliament; and did he not ultimately tell the Speaker of the Commons to go about his business? God be fervently thanked that it is not so with us. We have now had, for four years, an army in the field which, I suppose I speak within bounds when I say, has amounted, one month with another, to near half a million combatants, and men and officers too who were little accustomed to the enticing profession of the military force, from whom, therefore, what I will call the arrogance of the soldiery was perhaps the more to be apprehended. Yet has any one of you ever heard a single ominous growl from our armies? Can you point to a single Cromwellian symptom or Bonapartean frown at Congress? Have our "boys," as you love to call your soldiers, called upon Grant to march on Washington when he has taken Richmond, and to turn out the President, Congress and all? Does any one expect Sherman, with his army which worships him, to set up for themselves, law and institutions to the contrary notwithstanding? Do you believe that the idea of a nice little Western Empire—and it would not be so very little either—has crossed the mind of Halleck or Thomas? Have our officers shown anywhere

that intolerable arrogance which Napoleon's officers showed, even in France, towards high persons of the civil service? God be thanked, I say again, we apprehend no such turn of affairs. We feel ourselves in perfect civic security. And why is it so? Every great fact—and this is one of the greatest facts—is the combined result of various causes. But it seems to me that the chief cause of this grateful fact is, that our institutions train the people thoroughly in the school, and imbue them with a civic spirit, more than the institutions of any other country have ever done, and that these institutions spread over a wide, noble, extensive country, excluding paltry provincialism, or possessing the power of neutralizing and correcting local jealousies and distempers. Our armies are, and have remained and will remain portions and integral parts of the people. Gen. Grant is as good a citizen to-day as he was when he had but one star on his shoulder-strap, or none at all. So Gen. Scott in Mexico resisted the seductive offers made by the Mexicans, because he had been bred and trained in the love of Constitutional liberty. It is not the same with our unruly enemy. Their theory of the paltry "ultimate and absolute State Sovereignty," (to use Mr. "Vice-President" Stephens' words,) has led some, as you all know, to call loudly on Lee, and others on Davis to seize the reins of the government, play the dictator and bid adieu to rational constitutional rule—to the representative polity. This meeting would have been held on the 4th of March had it not been for the inclemency of the weather, when Abraham Lincoln was re-installed in the Presidential Chair. Is not this fact, also, an illustration of my remarks? In the midst of a grave and even fierce contest, after four years' warring, the people did not turn towards a captain for their candidate, but re-elected the Western lawyer, who has declared again and again that he knows nothing of war and has no military spirit within him. The election was by an overwhelming majority against a candidate who was a captain, who has commanded our armies in chief. So palpable a fact ought to prove the loyal, law-abiding, civic spirit of our people, even to the foreigners who have shown themselves during this whole period so prone to misunderstand us, so wilful to misrepresent us, so bent on fraternizing with the lawless slaveholder because, forsooth, he calls himself *conservative*. Conservative indeed! I have not mentioned in all these remarks our navy, but you will not think that I under-value the deeds of our floating forces. I have chiefly spoken of the danger accruing to liberty from large military forces, but the navy has never interfered with the institutions of a free country. No free people has ever been jealous of its navy on this score, and no Admiral has ever upset his country's liberty, so far as I can recollect now, while names of Dutch Admirals occur in my mind who nobly stood by the country's glory of freedom. Yet having given due meed of praise to our armies, and said nothing of the most noble navy, I now propose to you to conclude my words with three, or three times three, hearty cheers for all our brave seamen, from Admiral Farragut down to the powder-monkey of the smallest craft in the navy.

The resolutions were read by Hon. Judge Bonney, and were adopted unanimously.

The President next introduced Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, who, upon coming forward, was loudly cheered. He said:

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—They who have been summoned to compose the speaking pageant in the day's ceremonial, have also been properly admonished, that their efforts, respectively, must be limited to a brief period of time. The commemoration of victories is, perhaps, best accomplished by the military column and the civic procession, which have led through your streets a glittering and triumphal pomp.

Where events of general notoriety are the theme of general rejoicing, the occasion for the orator is but meager and restricted. Still, it has been thought expedient that his voice should be heard, shaping into emphatic phrase, the emotions which have assembled us, and declared this to be a holiday in the year's calendar.

Four years of war are about to establish, for indefinite years, this republic of ours. It may not be questioned that at periods of this interval, our laws, institutions and Government have reeled beneath the assaults of a stupendous rebellion. But, rectitude and an indomitable resolution to preserve, at every cost, the heritage of our fathers, combined with efforts worthy of the emergency, to avert the menaced danger and advance the country upon its way to final restoration. [Cheers.] And now, fellow-citizens, I am not about to regale your appetites with a review, in the bombast-phrase of a war correspondent, of the achievements of the Union arms. The marrowed mouth of the pursy patriot, bursting with the emoluments of war, is far better supplied with such material than either you or I. Suffer me, in soberly considered terms, to contrast the magnificent proportions of the rebellion of eighteen hundred and sixty-one with its shrunken outline in eighteen hundred and sixty-five. At its inception, then, it tore from the map of the Union quite ten degrees of latitude, and extended its horrid length through twenty-five degrees of longitude. Nearly the whole of thirteen States shot from their national orbits into the eccentric action of revolt. Over twelve million of the population of the United States were blackened by the sombre shadow of rebellion, and professed martial fealty to its flag. Now, how changed the scene. [Cheering.] Of these twelve million of misled and erring rebels, hardly a community or a neighborhood relinquish to revolt, that is to be found throughout the entire area of the rebellion. Of the thirteen States, in whole or in part, infected with the national pestilence, not one that is not now convalescent while some of them have emerged from the ravages of the disease to the enjoyment of more athletic constitutional vigor. [Laughter and applause.] And, were I a geographer, I should say that the national map is restored to the full integrity of its former projection. [Cheering.] An exterior red line of loyalty, ordered by Uncle Sam and maintained by his authority, embraces and restrains every rebellious part to its duty. Not, fellow-citizens, that there are not, even now, extensive tracts of wilderness, far reaches of forest and field, and inaccessible mountain fastnesses which still acknowledge the sway of Jeff. Davis. Doubtless, such there are. But they are isolated and removed from the possibility of intercommunication. The hurricane of a loyal and avenging wrath has left devious and desolating tracks all through the Southern country. Sherman. [Loud applause.] Sherman, and Sheridan, and Thomas have strangely carved and dissected these politic bodies of State Sovereignty. [Cheering.] In truth, fellow-citizens, you would suppose, to look upon the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, and, in fact, all the rebel States, that they had been tortured from the internal propriety, as once was Connecticut—that they had been Gerrymandered. [Laughter.] Here runs Sherman's trail through Georgia, and behold a dissevered State, presenting in this parcel the figure of a lion-couchant, and in that the likeness of a baffled bull. In South Carolina the operation has been, if more torturing, so also the more decisive. It certainly could not have been without a mortal shock, that her famous Quattlebums and her stalwart commanders felt the anguish of the separating steel, but none the less, the great Union march proceeded directly through the bowels of the land, and lo! there you behold, parcelled through all the State of South Carolina, as many territorial resemblances of the wriggling remains of the dismembered serpent as there are dissevered parts. [Laughter.] These are the results of our victories; these the effects of our arms. It is proper, therefore, that we shout and cheer with one applause the brave hearts who have worked them, and we should garner for immortal honors, the names of those redoubted leaders who

have executed them. But, while we applaud these results, let us not be unmindful of their benefit to the Union.

The ravage of war is but the infliction of cruelty. The smouldering ruin, the desolated field, the sacked city, and the embowelled land, from the stern and repulsive lineaments of that terrible scourge—these the ends of war to be found at this, ever accursed must they be who precipitate or engage in its savage conflict. But, the happiness is ours to perceive other effects—effects which recompense all the suffering endured, and elevate to patriotism the soldier's career. Among these is the one comprehensive and paramount effect—the restoration of the Union. I will not detain you, fellow-citizens, with an enumeration of the evidences of this consummation which press upon our senses. The distinguishing one which, in its prominence above all others, claims our attention, is the frequency and the number of desertions which daily are effected from the rebel army. Without doubt, the sole remaining obstacle to the return of the South to its Federal allegiance are the armies of Lee. When desertion shall have dissolved these, or disaffection shall have squandered them, the period will have arrived which will end the war and re-establish the integrity of the Government in Washington. Another consideration should not, however, be overlooked. I refer to slavery. From the first it was apparent that the fate of slavery was involved in that of the rebellion which it had inflamed. Equally clear was it that the disposition of success would be towards that party to the war who should be enabled to appropriate, as a military power, the material force of the slaves. Of the three million five hundred thousand slaves in the disloyal States, at the commencement of the rebellion, two million, at the least, were laborers. It being fairly estimated that three hundred thousand of these were house servants, and you have as the probable result, that, in 1861, there were, within the limits of the rebellious States, one million seven hundred thousand slaves fit for military duty. Now, at that period, there were, of white male population in the South, between the ages of 18 and 45 (the military age), but one million three hundred thousand. Thus, the excess of four hundred thousand of black warriors in the South over its military white population, furnished the key to the problem, of the war against the Union. But, the political partisan furiously inveighed against this obvious truth, and the venom of party was enabled to infect men's judgment so injuriously, that, I remember, when, in the autumn of 1861, I ventured to propose the arming of the slaves, I was encountered with such a wave of obloquy as usually overwhelms capital offenders. Even those charged with the administration of national affairs shrunk from the responsibility of their position, and thus hazarded by retarding our ultimate success. But events educated men with an impassive necessity. The doubting at length assented, while those even who had opposed became, most clamorously, the advocates for arming the slave. I remember quite well that, the now Vice-President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, then in 1861, visited President Lincoln to remonstrate against the insanity of introducing the negro into the conflict of arms. He lived to see and to correct his error; and I was subsequently cheered as well as amused to hear him, in yonder Academy of Music, not only advocate the negro soldier policy, but insist, as unquestionably he believed, that he had always favored it. The slave was armed. The war proceeded. They who, in however small degree, had enlisted the slave began gradually to assert their martial supremacy. The conflict became more critical. The rebellion founded upon slavery nodded to its base, and now, the South embedded in slavery—the South absorbed by slavery—is itself obliged, by the sovereign necessities of war, to summon to her rescue the slave whom she had enthralled, to relax those very bonds which, once unloosed, abandon her to national disaster and ruin. But why need I continue? The edict of Jeff Davis which arms the slave is the knell of his doom. It is the capitulation of the armies of the rebellion, for it is the ultimate, though tardy remission, of the problem of the war of the rebellion, to the black man with

whom, as a military question, it was at the beginning and with whom it has since remained. It is equally needless that I should dwell upon the effect of these events upon slavery itself. Though the war has not ceased, slavery has; and that slavery has ceased is the harbinger of that hastening day, which will close the rebellion and simultaneously re-affirm the Union and the Constitution.

Another, and perhaps a more difficult question will inevitably claim an answer at our hands, and that at a time not far removed—the destiny of the negro? It is quite probable that party issues will hereafter become impressed with this consideration. Though, inexpedient to project ourselves into the future for subjects of mere debate, yet it may not be amiss to refer to the probable effect which black battalions, arrayed in the panoply of arms, will continue to exert upon the future of their race. History records that of all fragmentary races, that portion of them in whatever section of the world which has been possessed with power, uniformly has attracted to itself its kindred parts. Nor shall we, in my opinion, hereafter fail to recognize the repetition of this historical lesson, in the attraction of all the various fragments of the African race, to these same black battalions of ours, when, this war concluded, they shall have established for themselves a government and have located a home beneath the tropics. In my judgment, herein is to be found the true solution of the question, what shall be done with the black man? Nothing should be done with him. He should be let alone. In a national sense, as incorporated with the governments of the white man, nothing can be done for him. But, in a national sense, as the founder and architect of governments of the black man, everything can be done for him, for everything can be done by him. But, gentlemen, I weary you, a pedestrian audience, with what I am afraid, is a pedestrian speech, and besides my time being up, I retire. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GILBERT DEAN.

Hon. GILBERT DEAN was introduced by the President, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—It is fitting that this city—the scene of the Inauguration of Washington seventy-six years ago, the place of the organization of the Federal Government, the port where the commerce of a continent centres—should make this magnificent demonstration.

How different the aspirations of to-day from the apprehensions of 1861.

Then, all was fear and doubt, the strength of our Republican form of government had not been tested; then theories bewildered and doubts chilled us.

Then capital, always timid and always conservative, saw grass growing in our streets, and property valueless.

Now, we behold *what?* Notwithstanding the uncounted numbers who have gone to the war, and who have there lost their lives or are yet in the service, our population increased in a ratio beyond any other four years in history, property doubled in value, every branch of industry prosperous, and our people fixed on one purpose, *the Nationality of the United States.*

This is and must be kept the central idea, the *United States one Nation, one People, a Power*, and that power to be respected in Canada, Mexico and Europe.

Am I too sanguine? Can we not, ought we not, must we not, avow this determination and establish this power?

Go back three quarters of a century to the Inauguration of Washington. The population of the State of New-York is to-day greater than that of the Union then.

The public debt at the close of the Revolution was $54,000. The representative man who struck oil to-day in the production of petroleum can alone

pay it in a year, while our resources in mineral and agricultural wealth are inexhaustible. Think also of our mechanical and inventive progress. The cotton gin, steam in its application to propulsion whether on the wings of commerce, the iron wheels of locomotion or the spindles and lathes of the manufactory.

I need not speak of the reaper, whereby the golden harvests are garnered almost without the aid of man, or the sewing machine, which has led woman to forget even the "Song of the Shirt." And then the magnetic telegraph developed by the genius of Morse, whereby to-day we converse with every portion of the country, the Atlantic and the Pacific are at this moment whispering together.

Why do I, on this occasion and in this presence, speak of these? Their significance is this: When the youthful shepherd of Judea slew the giant of Gath with a sling and a smooth stone, mind asserted its superiority over matter and celebrated its first victory. When the inventive genius of educated Europe discovered gun-powder and its uses, barbarism was stayed, and skill defied the power of the Hun, the Scythian, the Vandal or the Goth. So now, our great material, productions, mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, make us independent of the world, and the ingenuity of our people places us at the head of all nations *in offensive and defensive warfare.*

I admit and admire the valor, the endurance and devotion of the Southern troops. But no Monitor has been there constructed.

They have relied upon Europe to supply them with guns, and Fort Fisher, armed with the celebrated Armstrong cannon pounded to a jelly by the ironclads of Porter, has advised England of the necessity of keeping on good terms with Brother Jonathan.

Farragut, lashed to the mainmast, passed uninjured the batteries of well-prepared fortifications, our ordnance being so superior to all found in the forts protecting Mobile. These facts have not only produced their results here, but in Europe. British statesmen propose a Committee of Inquiry. Louis Napoleon stopped for a while his Life of Cæsar, and Maximilian is expecting to receive from us speedy notice to quit.

On account, therefore, of our superiority in the respects I have named, our people being united and determined upon the unity of the Nation, there can be no question of the result.

Am I not right in saying that there is a united determination that there shall be no peace except with the Union restored?

The Election of November—Both Parties—Everything tends to this issue

No administration dare or could conclude any other peace

No administration dare or could continue the war after it is apparent a peace could be concluded on the basis of a restored Union.

As to-day we rejoice over the achievements of our soldiers and our sailors, as we speak of Fort Henry, Donaldson, Shiloh, New-Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston, Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Charlotteville, let us not forget that there are hearthstones made desolate, wives made widows, and children who are orphans in our cause; that there are hospitals filled with the sick and the wounded, who are to be adopted and cared for by us. That we are to maintain our own power by an adequate and prompt supply of all needed material, and the moment the rebel army is broken, hold out the hand of fellowship to the people who have so severely suffered for faults not wholly their own.

As to foreign powers and the insurgent States—although we are not absolutely conquerors—we can say:

"Here's a hand to those who love us,
And a smile for those who hate,
Whatever sky's above us,
Here's a heart for any fate.

Though the desert may surround us,
It hath springs that may be won,
Though the ocean roar around us,
It still shall bear us on."

And bear on the good ship Constitution with every mast, and spar, and plank, and anchor safe and flag flying into the port of the Union. By this demonstration we give in our adhesion not to the "Administration," but to the "*Government*."

Is the Abolition Ghost raised to frighten us from our propriety?

It needs no Gallileo to teach me that the world moves. No war of this magnitude, no war based upon ideas, can be conducted on any programme made by man.

The Crittenden resolutions—

> "There's a DIVINITY that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them as we will."

That Divinity has led us through alternate defeat and victory, until now they who forced the conflict, they who have dared to throw into the decision by wager of battle this Constitution, defended the institution of slavery, must abide the result. If not as the object, but the consequence of the war; if by the advance of the Union army in restoring law and constitutional authority, bondmen are liberated and the tutelage of the superior over all the inferior race is terminated, let it be. If the choice is to be made between secession, disunion and slavery preserved on the one hand, and Union, an undivided country with freedom to all of every race on the other, I here make my choice—"Liberty with Union."

I have heard the Abolition Ghost summoned to scare us. We not only fear but hate it. I sincerely believed that as our institutions were, at the time of the rebellion, that immediate emancipation instead of being a boon to be sought, would have been a curse to the slaves. Nothing since has changed my opinion; while, therefore, I entertain these sentiments, I am not to allow them to interfere with my duty or allegiance to the Government. This is a Government of white men, and should not and shall not be destroyed for the sake of the African.

If any here are with me opposed to the Abolitionists, let us direct our whole energies against, not the theorists, who for thirty years have talked and never acted, but against those practical abolitionists residing south of Mason and Dixon, who by their madness and folly, their crimes have rendered the existence of slavery impossible; for I say here, meaning what I say, that since Moses, four thousand years ago, stood upon the cliffs of the Red Sea, with his 2,500,000 Hebrews rescued from bondage, there has been no abolitionist in history, equal to Jefferson Davis.

By the result of the Hampton Roads Conference, we are called upon to choose between the Independence of the Southern States, or the restoration of the Union by an armed force.

What are the alternatives? War for our nationality and peace, with half of our territory yielded. Peace, with the Potomac which flows by the Capital of the Nation in the possession of the enemy.

Peace! with the Tennessee, the Savannah and the Mississippi given up. Peace, with New-Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Fort Fisher and Sumter surrendered.

Peace! with a hostile flag over Ashland, Monticello, Mount Vernon and the Hermitage, a passport required for an American to kneel at the grave of Washington. Peace, with the country divided, and a legacy of war bequeathed to our children!! End it now!

Let the death rattle be heard in the throat of rebellion before the hug of our Ursa-Major is relaxed.

Peace! except on the basis of integrity of the Territory and the Constitution! We tell you, Carolina, never, we tell you Virginia, never! We tell you Confederates and the world, never; and whoever among us shall ever dream of it, let him be "Anathema-Maranatha." Palid be the cheek of the craven who

would propose it; confusion to the head that conceives it; palsied be the tongue that shall utter it. *Perdition* to the heart that approves it!

Peace, with the Union restored will be hailed as the white winged dove bearing the olive leaf to the ark. No other terms are debateable; when these are offered; it will be found that New-York, which with such unanimity at the polls opposed to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, yet has so vigorously supported the Government, will see that the sword is sheathed, and that every citizen and every State is secured in their respective rights. Until such submission to the legitimate government there can be no peace.

Let the press, with its million voices say that this is the fixed determination of a united people and the sentiment of those who have, at all times, sustained them in the assertion of their rights under the Constitution, but that under no circumstances will the metropolis of the Nation march to any tune which does not keep step to the music of the Union.

SPEECH OF REV. WM. H. BOOLE.

The Chairman introduced Rev. Wm. H. Boole, who was received with applause. He said:

Fellow-Citizens,—'Tis said that history repeats itself. Before it reached America this was true; but now this Republic stands forth as the one only grand exception to the rule, having in the four years last past, turned the corner of history and changed the front of the universe. We meet to celebrate victories, moral and material, more extensive, stupendous and brilliant, more astounding to the military powers of the earth, and more profound and lasting in their results upon the common interests of humanity, than ever yet have been marked by the pen of the historian. A travelling American took a guide to visit Mount Vesuvius. The volcano was belching forth its fires while red-hot lava rolled in streams down its sides. The guide with excusable pride said, "You have nothing like this in America sir? "No" replied the Yankee "but *we have a Niagara that can put it out in little time.*" Four years ago the flames of hell belched forth from the crater of rebellion in the south, and treason, like red-hot lava, poured its scorching, desolating streams over our fair land. The spirit of liberty waved her wand over the face of the loyal north, and forthwith there sprung up an uncounted host by sea and land, which poured its strength, like the waters of the great flood, into the flaming crater. The fury of the flames is quenched and there remaineth but the smoke of a dissipated and dying rebellion. The achievements of our Army and Navy, during four years last past, have turned the world upside down. During many years no improvements had been made by the nations in naval architecture and warfare. The Monitor and Merrimac met—and in eighteen months from the opening of this war, the science and mode of naval warfare, were revolutionized and the vast navies of Europe were at a discount of 75 per cent. Again, Gen. Gilmore proposed to reduce one of the strong forts of the rebellion with siege guns at range far greater than was considered practicable by the skilled artillerists of the European schools, while military men on this side the water who followed in the wake of the stand-stills on the other side, knowingly smiled in derision at the attempt. Gen. Gilmore accomplished his wonderful task, captured Fort Pulaski, and immediately the astounded epaulets of Europe, rubbed their eyes, put on their spectacles, looked into their dusty books and closed them with a groan. Again, the invincible Sherman, the second military colossus of the war, audaciously marches across the breath of the rebellion, making his solid columns his sufficient base, and again, the London Thunderer owns "beat" and acknowledges the march of the conqueror the most wonderful achievement in the history of war. The feature in the glorious victories

of Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Porter, Terry, Warren, Thomas, and the others of the same constellation, achieved since the day when, by the joint commission of Almighty God and the United States authorities, OUR GRANT was made Lieut. General of the Armies of the Union, is worthy, in note and marks a radical difference between the first and the last phases of the war. They show a unity of purpose, an original, comprehensive knowledge and grasp of the enormous proportions of the field of conflict, and an adequate power to make all operations by sea and land bear directly upon a central purpose, to take by a last blow the capital of the Confederacy and the life of the monster rebellion. Grant keeps increasing guard over the living prey, until at a given signal his war-dogs come in on the scent like the avenging angels from the four quarters, and in one irresistible spring, clutch the monster in their death-grasp, and Richmond and the rebellion fall together. The moral victories of the war are not the least of our gains? In crushing the rebellion we kill its cause—slavery. Whatever differences of opinion once distracted the people concerning the final disposition of this abomination, all loyal hearts are now at last agreed that the constitutional amendment which seals its doom is just and righteous. So let it die. Slavery falls by the hand of the suicide. When the noble Kilpatrick was on one of his Virginian raids near the town of Fredricksburgh, a voice was heard like that of an auctioneer. Pausing in their ride and looking out from their concealment they saw an auction-block, surmounted by a negro slave, while the salesman kept on his cry "who bids, who bids?" The gallant chief stepped out and answered, "I BID." The astonishment of the Assembly may be imagined as the blue uniform of the officer indicated the price bid for the freedom of the slave. When the the rebellions south tore the flag of our country and struck her treasonable blows at the foundations of the temple of liberty, she put slavery on the auction-block. The war power of the Government accepted the challenge, put in his strong bid and swept the board for freedom. By this war we teach the jealous monarchies of the earth the tenacity of life, the wonderful resources and unprecedented strength of the American republic. From the beginning the statesmen and aristocrats of Europe prophesied the inherent weakness and inevitable destruction of the entire fabric. We laugh to scorn their prognostication. This, the most gigantic rebellion that ever shocked the astonished sight of heaven and earth, since the remote time when the arch-fiend Lucifer led the fallen hosts of heaven in their mad assault against the omnipotence of God, has been permitted to rear its dreadful crest in this land against the authority of lawful government, that the nations may behold the sublime spectacle of the genius of liberty, in the spirit of omnipotence and divine prerogative—speak into existence an army of uncounted thousands; cover the waters with a fleet, whose extent and weight, and hitherto unconceived powers of destruction are the astonishment of the world; create, as with magic wand, resources to supply bounteously every arising want; shaking off reverses, as Paul shook the viper from his hand, and feeling from them no harm; inspiring the hearts of the children with the courage of iron-nerved veterans, until her drummer-boys shout in the van of battle; and in her giant tread, crushing, as under the foot of Behemoth. Armed treason arrayed against her heaven-ordained progress; and planting her banner upon every dismantled baltlement of rebellion until LIBERTY shall have become the shibboleth of UNION and FRATERNITY *and every tongue shall frame to pronounce it rightly.*

GEORGE F. NOYES, Esq., was next introduced by the President.

SPEECH OF GEORGE F. NOYES, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I consider it a great privilege to stand here upon this Thanksgiving-day of the people. It does me good to look down into your earnest faces glowing in the sunlight of our recent victories, to feel the

heart throbs of this great metropolis in an hour like this of patriotic joy, to utter my brief word of sympathetic congratulation to men who have come together, not as Democrats or Republicans to celebrate a party triumph, not as New-Yorkers to commemorate some State or city festival, but as American citizens, heirs by the grace of God of a continent, met to rejoice that the dark day has passed away from the Republic. We have been like mariners, storm-tossed and tempest-driven over a rough and wintry sea. Why should we not be glad now, that before our eager vision open out the well-known beacon lights and headlands of our former haven of peace? We have been wandering in the desert-places of doubt and anxiety; we have sat in shadow beneath the rock of humiliation; and now that we have climbed to the summit of this great day of hope, and see already before us the promised land, why should we not here erect our tabernacle and offer up thanksgiving to Almighty God? Never so humble before Him, and yet never so sure that He who aided our fathers to found this Nation has been with us also in our efforts to preserve it. He has schooled our impatience by the rough lessons of disappointment. He has educated us step by step up to the height of this great moral issue, until, to all, it is apparent that what appeared defeat was really victory, that what seemed misfortune was really his best blessing. Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy great name be all the glory.

I will not detain you by any reference to our many glorious victories, for it seems to me that I find in other aspects of our national affairs food for still deeper congratulation. It cannot be denied that when the rebellion broke out, great anxiety was felt by many earnest students of the past, whether our Constitution, which had worked so admirably in times of peace, was comprehensive enough to guide us through the untried experiences of a civil war; whether our fundamental principle—the Democratic idea—was vital enough, cohesive enough to stand the new and unaccustomed strain; whether a government of the people was strong enough, could concentrate executive force enough for such an emergency. When a ship is foundering at sea, not a set of written rules, nor the votes of the crew and passengers, but the despotic rule of a despotic captain, compelling instant and unqualified obedience, is her best salvation. And certainly we could discover little to comfort us in the records of history. We looked to the civil wars of Rome, and found as their result the dictatorship of Cæsar and the death of popular liberty. We consulted the records of the French Revolution and saw Napoleon, at last, stalking over the ashes of democratic hope to seat himself upon the Imperial Throne. England, our mother, taught us an equally sad lesson, for her civil wars terminated in the military protectorship of Cromwell and the return of the despotic House of Stuart.

And during those dark days of ours, who did not hear timid, half-made Americans predicting the failure of the Republican experiment, the need of a dictatorship, the death of the democracy? Who were we, that our experience should prove an exception to the universal teachings of history? Was there not corruption enough, and ignorance enough, and blind partizanship enough, and military jealousies and ambitions enough to condemn us to the common fate? Would not our Constitution cramp and fetter the action of the Executive until necessity would compel its abrogation; would not the people faint and fail under the burdens of war and refuse to be taxed and conscripted; would not the army, once aware of its strength, bear upon its shields some favorite leader to the dictatorial chair?

Let us thank God that these questions have been fully and satisfactorily answered. Our Constitution has proven itself a chart sufficient for the most stormy sea; our Executive has been able to wield the whole power of the people with only checks enough to protect popular rights and emphasize popular patriotism. We have organized war as no other nation, save Ancient Rome and Modern France, has ever been able to organize war before. And, on the other hand, our people have shown that they can fight for themselves and govern themselves also, that

either with the ballot-box or cartridge-box they can take care that the Republic receives no detriment. There never has been a time since this war began that our Executive has not been led by the popular will, driven forward by the popular impulse; there never was a time when the people have so thoroughly governed America as during the past four years. And not only has the country obeyed the requisitions of the Executive for men and for money, but it has usually anticipated and urged increasing demands in that direction, that thus the Union might be preserved.

Yes, my countrymen, it is now fully decided that neither kingcraft nor oligarchic rule is needed in free America. The old analogies of history do not apply—the free church, the free school-house, and the free press have educated a Nation able to sustain the responsibilities of self-government. With joy unspeakable I emphasize this pregnant proposition. The governing classes of Europe who laughed with mocking scorn over the expected death of American Liberty, have already begun to sing in quite a different key. Study, if you will, the last debate in the House of Lords upon the proposition to fortify Canada; or the articles which, in the leading European papers and reviews are already becoming civil, if not complimentary, and you will see that in the enlightened judgment of the world, this republic, though manned by civil war, still challenges respect as one of the strongest nationalities on earth.

Far be it from me to say this in any spirit of boasting, or to ignore our many and great deficiencies as a people. But there is a time to laugh as well as a time to weep, and I honestly believe that this Nation, educated as it has been in this rebellion, is to advance at its close in a career of unexampled prosperity. And another thought occurs in this connection. Is it not true that this war, with all its evil influences, has developed some of the higher elements of a true national character? Have we not been drawn nearer to each other, and felt as never before our dependence upon each other, upon our country, upon our God? Do not the words, patriotism, self-sacrifice, liberty, mean more to us than ever before? How have our women illustrated, by every form of self-negation, in every possible channel of labor and of sympathy, the noblest attributes of their sex; how have our men upon a hundred battle-fields lifted every one of us to higher ideas of heroic patriotism? Send me no more for definitions of valor to the records of the past; bid me no more seek examples of knightly chivalry in the emblazoned scrolls of the middle-ages; when I wish to teach my sons the meaning of the word patriotism I will take them to the tomb of our own Wadsworth—the Bayard of this war; I will bid them stand reverently beneath the monument which crowns the hill at Gettysburg; I will visit with them the holy places all over the land forever sacred as the resting-places of American heroes, knights of our American chivalry.

Other considerations crowd upon our thoughts, but my limited time has well nigh expired. And before I close, I must be permitted one word to the misguided men who brought on this sad war. As we stand here, crowned with the laurels of victory, is it not our right, our duty to be magnanimous, nay, even generous to those who have done us this foul wrong? It seems to me that if my feeble words could reach their ears I would say to them: We want not an acre of your ground, we will not confiscate a dollar of your property, only give us *freedom for all and a Union which is not a rope of sand*, and once more we are your friends and brothers. Come now, let us together dig a grave and bury away forever from our sight slavery and the pretended right of secession, the parents of the rebellion. Let us hoist over that grave the banner of our common country, and then and there strike hands together for an honorable and lasting peace.

I confess that I see in the future only the most auspicious omens. In order that our peace should be lasting, our Union a binding one, it was necessary that this should be a *moral* as well as a *physical* victory; it was necessary that slavery should die and go to its own place, and that the old flag should once more wave

over Sumpter where it was first insulted, over Charleston, where, for thirty years treason had been plotting against our peace, and over Richmond where the rebel chiefs have held their dishonored councils. Most of these great ends have been already reached ; the last is only a question of days, nay, rather of hours. Put your ears to the ground and even now you may hear the hoof-beats of Sheridan's cavalry, and the battle-songs of Sherman's men as they sweep towards the beleaguered rebel capital. And when Richmond falls, falls the rebellion, and when the rebellion falls, then will we meet to rejoice together as never before over a regenerated and saved Republic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GEN. W. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, *March* 3.

Hon. C. P. DALY, *Chairman, &c.*

DEAR SIR,—I regret, on account of debility, I cannot take part in the grand celebration of to-morrow, as I sincerely rejoice in our victories over rebels, which, with others impending, cannot fail soon to bring back into the Union, on terms of *perfect equality in rights and duties*, the outstanding States. Reciprocal respect and admiration have already, by the dint of hard fighting, been established between the gallant veterans of the opposing armies; and this noble sentiment gives the hope, that it may conquer the *miserable hatred* so general between non-combatants—Secessionists and Unionists. This, indeed, would be the great conquest of the day.

I remain, with high respect,

Yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, *March* 1, 1865.

MOSES TAYLOR, *Esq., Chairman, &c.*

DEAR SIR,—I accept your invitation in behalf of a meeting of citizens, held on the 22d ultimo, to preside at a national celebration in honor of the recent victories of our national arms.

I will, with pleasure, direct a military salute to be fired, and a parade of such portions of the forces under my command as can be spared from duty.

It is earnestly to be hoped, that the demonstration may be significant of the importance of the results it is intended to commemorate, and of the satisfaction with which our recent triumphs by sea and land have filled all loyal hearts.

I am, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

LETTER FROM VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

WASHINGTON, WILLARD'S HOTEL, *March* 2, 1865.

CHAS. P. DALY, *Esq.*

DEAR SIR,—Nothing would give me more pleasure than to comply with your request, so far as being present on the glorious occasion of your meeting; but my public duties are such as positively to prevent it.

I hope, therefore, you will excuse me to the Committee, and express to them my thanks for your kind consideration and courtesy.

With my best wishes for a perfect success in your patriotic efforts,

I remain, very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, *Vice-Admiral.*

MR. BRYANT'S LETTER.

New-York, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

My Dear Sir,—Allow me, through you, to thank the Committee, of which you are a member, for the invitation to take part in the public rejoicings on account of our late victories by sea and land.

I shall most gladly avail myself of the opportunity to join in the general expression of gratitude and admiration to our heroic countrymen, for exploits so gallantly performed, so worthy of their glorious cause, and so full of promise, that the foulest conspiracy known to modern times shall be speedily suppressed.

I am, sir,

Very truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Moses Taylor, *Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.*

REV. DOCTOR HITCHCOCK'S LETTER.

497 Fifth Avenue, *March* 2*d*, 1865.

Hon. Charles P. Daly.

Dear Sir,—I would far rather be a hearer than a speaker at Union Square on Saturday; but do not feel myself at liberty to decline a service such as you ask of me.

Yours truly,

ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.

CAPTAIN DRAYTON'S LETTER.

18 Washington Square, *March* 5, 1865.

Sir,—The invitation very politely extended me, to address the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, at Union Square, for the celebration of Union victories, only reached me last evening.

Although feeling as deeply and as much rejoiced at our late wonderful successes as any other whom you may have honored with a call, still, the entire want of practice in public speaking obliges me to decline, that my place may be taken by a person more competent to illustrate the subject, and interest the audience.

Very resp'y,

Your obd't serv't,

P. DRAYTON, *Captain U. S. Navy.*

Hon. Chas. P. Daly, *Chairman.*

LETTER FROM RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

Boston, *March* 2, 1865.

Dear Sir,—Pray convey to the Committee my acknowledgments of the honor of an invitation to speak at the great meeting in Union Square, on the 4th instant.

I regret extremely that my professional engagements here will not permit me to be absent at the time of the meeting.

Accept my best wishes for a great success in your patriotic purpose, and, believe me, with many thanks, Gratefully yours,

RICH'D H. DANA, Jr.

The Hon. Charles P. Daly, *Chairman, &c., &c.*

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING'S LETTER.

Utica, *March* 2, 1865.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter, inviting me to address the great meeting of March 4th, in Union Square, to celebrate the national victories.

No one, present or absent, will respond more profoundly than I to the events you design to commemorate.

Valuable in illustrating the genius and valor of our countrymen—valuable in gratifying a just national pride—valuable in subtracting so much from the unfought future, and adding it to the achieved past—valuable in invigorating and upholding the will and the right arm of the Nation; all our successes are valuable in nothing so much as the assurance they bring of approaching peace; they herald a near-coming day, when there shall be no more waste of life and waste of energy, and when the vitalities of a wonderful people shall once more act and re-act upon creative and advancing purposes.

Your celebration, like the war itself, has, I know, this sentiment as its foundation, and so I shall enter entirely into the spirit of the occasion.

I am compelled, however, to deny myself the pleasure of being present, and to forego the privilege of speaking to those whose munificent patriotism has rendered them conspicuous, even in an epoch of such universal generosity and devotion. I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

The Honorable Charles P. Daly, *Chairman, &c., New-York.*

GENERAL PECK'S LETTER.

Department of the East, Head-quarters
Maj.-Gen. Peck, No. 37 Bleecker St.,
New-York, *March* 3, 1865.

Hon. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join in the celebration of our Union victories, on Saturday next. It affords me great pleasure to accept, and to place myself at the disposal of your Committee.

In consequence of injuries received during the siege of Suffolk, I am prevented from being with the "Heroic Grant," and shall not be able to appear mounted. For the same reason I must decline your request to address the meeting.

The demonstration will be productive of great good in many ways. It will cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of our noble comrades under Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Porter, Meade, Thomas, Sheridan, &c., &c., &c., in the final struggle between patriotism and treason, between liberty and slavery, which is to decide favorably and forever the fate of our free republican institutions.

The report of the New-York celebration will sweep with the rapidity of electricity across the ocean, impressing cabinets and people with the *unity* and *power* of the Union.

Especially will it strengthen the hands of the President and those charged with the administration of affairs, and stimulate them to renewed exertions for the safety and perpetuity of the republic.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN PECK, *Major-General.*

To Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, *Chairman of Com.*

GENERAL COOKE'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, *March* 2, 1865.

CHAS. P. DALY, Esq., *Chairman Com. on Resolutions, &c., Astor House, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your invitation to address the great meeting at Union Square, to celebrate the recent national victories, with the request of an answer.

I shall heartily share the rejoicings of my fellow-citizens, that the magnificent campaign in progress promises speedily to end the agony of our national redemption. It is plain now that the Almighty will grant us peace, so soon as we shall accomplish His decree against slavery.

I regret that I shall not be able to address the meeting.

With respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE, *Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.*

GEN. CULLUM'S LETTER.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., *March* 4, 1865.

CHARLES P. DALY, *Esq., Chairman of Invitation Committee to the National Celebration of Union Victories.*

SIR,—Your invitation of the 28th ult. has just been received, but at too late an hour for me to arrange my duties at the Military Academy to join in the National Jubilee, for victories gained over the enemies of the Union.

Though absent, my whole heart is with you in this magnificent manifestation of our loyal countrymen for the stupendous success of our arms, and the ultimate triumph of the sacred cause of our country, for which our noble and steadfast soldiers and sailors have freely poured out their best blood, and, after a desperate struggle of four years, have nearly re-established the unity of the mighty Empire of States.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

GEO. W. CULLUM.

Brigadier-General and Superintendent Military Academy.

LYMAN TREMAIN'S LETTER.

ALBANY, *March* 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the invitation to address the great Union Meeting, to be held at Union Square, but I must decline it.

My great bereavement, in the loss of a gallant boy who was recently killed at Hatcher's Run, is too recent, and my wounds too fresh. But let others less afflicted, unite in the celebration, rejoicing over the prospect that the end of the rebellion is drawing near, and praying that it may come, and that speedily.

Yours truly,

LYMAN TREMAIN.

Hon. C. P. Daly, *Chairman Committee on Invitations.*

HON. RANSOM BALCOM'S LETTER.

New-York, *March* 3, 1865.

Hon. Charles P. Daly.

Dear Sir,—Your invitation, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, to address the great meeting to be held at Union Square, in this city, on the 4th instant, to celebrate the recent national victories, has this moment reached me. It would give me great pleasure to accept it; for I rejoice beyond measure or description over these highly important and most cheering victories. They augur the speedy overthrow of the rebellion and the perpetuity of our free institutions; and I should be highly gratified to add a mite to the praise our noble and glorious army and navy will justly receive from the loyal masses who will gather at your meeting; but official duties in a Western county compel me to leave the city, and I must forego the pleasure of addressing the meeting.

Please to accept my thanks yourself, and for the Committee, for your kind notice of me.

Very respectfully, yours,

RANSOM BALCOM.

SENATOR MURPHY'S LETTER.

Albany, *March* 2, 1865.

Hon. Chas. P. Daly, *Chairman, &c.*

Dear Sir,—I am highly honored by the Committee of which you are Chairman, by its invitation to be present and address the meeting to be held in New-York, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the recent successes of the arms of the Union.

While I am compelled to inform you that other engagements deny me the pleasure of attending on that interesting occasion, I beg to express to you and the other gentlemen of the Committee my sincere gratification at the re-occupation of the forts and property of the United States in the ports of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, by the valor of our gallant soldiers, and at the glorious march of General Sherman and his army of veterans through the Southern Confederacy, carrying with them both the Flag of the Union, and the principles which that accomplished officer has expressed. Such victories promise peace to our distracted country, by breaking up the military power of the rebellion and leading to a speedy restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws.

They deserve and should receive the plaudits of every good citizen.

I have the honor to be, truly yours,

HEN. C. MURPHY.

Among the numerous responses by telegraph, the following spirited greeting came from Tennessee:

MEMPHIS, *March* 4 1865.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, *Secretary, &c.*

The City of Memphis sends greeting to the metropolis of the Nation on this day of National Jubilee. In the future glory of our re-united Nation, may the people of the South, who have been deluded by wicked and designing men, recognize the defenders of the Union as their own benefactors and deliverers.

CHANNING RICHARDS, *Provisional Mayor.*

FROM THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, *March* 1, 1865.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, I hereby invite the "patriotic citizens of Brooklyn" to unite with those of New-York City in the "National Celebration of the Union Victories," to take place on Saturday, the 4th of March.

The Board of Aldermen having declined to participate in the celebration, or to make provision for any public demonstration in this city, I respectfully recommend to the "patriotic citizens of Brooklyn" (in which category I hope is included our entire population), a general suspension of business, the display of flags, of illuminations, etc., on that day and evening, so as to make the occasion, so far as it is in their power, a national holiday. A. M. WOOD, *Mayor.*

NATIONAL CELEBRATION—4TH OF MARCH.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, *March* 2, 1865.

It is requested that the bells of the various churches be rung for half an hour at noon, on Saturday, March 4th, 1865, in honor of the recent Union victories, and as part of the National Celebration to be had in honor thereof, on that day.

A. M. WOOD, *Mayor.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF UNION VICTORIES, MARCH 6TH, 1865.

NEW-YORK, *March* 16, 1865.

MESSRS. STETSON & Co., *Astor House.*

GENTLEMEN,—Recognizing, in common with our citizens, the loyalty and liberality you have exhibited on all occasions in seconding or aiding all measures which might tend, directly or indirectly, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the best interests of the cause of our country, we cannot fail to express our appreciation of your hearty co-operation in perfecting the arrangements for our late "Celebration of Union Victories," and our acknowledgments for the apartments you so generously assigned to the Committee during their preparation of the details of the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, *Chairman.*

FRANK E. HOWE, *Secretary.*

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The rejoicings of the day were appropriately and admirably terminated, according to the programme, with a most successful and triumphant display of fire-works. The able pyrotechnists to whom this portion of the arrangements were entrusted left nothing to be desired, even where so much was expected. Prompt to the minute, the preparatory fire-rockets announced that the victories which to-day had been set apart to celebrate, the night was now about to take up and continue by a pyrotechnic display unrivalled for brilliancy and effect. The names of the pyrotechnists were enough to insure an immense gathering on any ordinary occasion; but with the hearts of the people elate and joyous for the victories achieved by the National Arms, and hopeful for a speedy and triumphant issue to the contest, and ready to take part in any ovation that would assure our brave soldiers in the field that the loyal men and women at home hailed their victories with grateful acclaim; it was no wonder that last evening there was the largest assemblage of people collected in and about Union Square ever witnessed in that historic vicinity. The only drawback was that space alone was wanting. But this was irremediable, and on such an occasion ever must be. Space is a desideratum that cannot be supplied within the precincts of a city like New-York, whose whole population glows with love for the Union, and whose great heart desires to make that love known. The long hours spent in witnessing the military and civic procession—almost interminable as it seemed at the time—still left hundreds of thousands unwearied and anxious to witness the fire-works, one of the first pieces of which, designed by Mr. Hadfield, was a constellation of stars, surrounding the motto, "Gratitude for our Victories"—victories which so many of New-York's brave sons have died to achieve. How could they absent themselves from witnessing glorious old Sumter, so long in rebel hands, restored to the Union, with the Stars and Stripes again waving over its war-worn battlements, illuminated by pyramids of silver fire, and amid the bursting of bombs and discharges of rockets. Could they forego

the delight of beholding the "little Yankee cheese box" Monitor, commanded by the gallant Worden, running alongside of the formidable Merrimac, and engaging it muzzle to muzzle, and, after one of the most desperate naval engagements on record, compelling it to beat a hasty and inglorious retreat, represented in one of the finest pyrotechnic exhibitions ever conceived and carried out by that prince of fire, Mr. Edge. There was no lack of enthusiasm, even after a long day's fatigue in the streets. Long before the hour fixed for the display, Union Square and all the avenues leading to it within the range of a chance view of the fire-works, were a perfect jam of people. How they massed together; how they breathed in that dreadful pressure, and how they quietly and almost suddenly disentangled and poured homewards, leaving the square deserted, was almost miraculous. Men, women and children—the strong and the feeble—formed that immense throng; and yet, beyond an occasional crush, when some who could stand the pressure no longer made violent efforts to get into free breathing space, there was but little jostling. Indeed, the crowd was too compact for even the usual "rushing in the stream" to have any chance; and even the "boys," so fond of having a "lark" in that way, were fain to give it over. The night was beautifully fine, and, accordingly, favorable for the fire-works. The commencement was announced by a rapid discharge of rockets of every hue, and color, and shade; and those, as they rapidly glanced athwart the sky, were followed by an illumination of colored fires, interspersed with fire balloons, triple bombs and rockets. Among these were seen a gallopade of serpents flying in every direction, and surrounding two larger serpents, one in pursuit of another. The principal representations of Mr. Hadfield were: A motto piece, with the words, "The President—1860, 1864," closing with brilliant radii, with reports; a motto, "Gratitude for our Victories;" motto, "Thanks to our Army and Navy;" an illuminated design, with the word "Sumter," and the rebel flag floating over it, in the midst of an explosion which tore the rebel flag to pieces, its place being taken by the glorious old Stars and Stripes—this

was loudly applauded all around. Mr. Hadfield's tenth piece represented a device, an American flag with mottoes, conspicuous among which was the motto, "One Country, One People, One Destiny;" also with the names "Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Porter, Sheridan," "Atlanta, Nashville, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington." On the opposite side of the square, Mr. Edge's arrangements were made. These were a perfect success also, and elicited in their order general applause. The representation of the American Coat of Arms was a very brilliant affair, commencing with a wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, closing with the figures of Justice and Liberty, and underneath the motto, "Union Forever." Following this was a representation of the great naval engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac in Hampton Roads, one of the scenes accompanying which was a "Beautiful Sunset," also a scene representing Fortress Monroe lighthouse, shipping lying at anchor around the fort, with the rebel iron-clad Merrimac steaming for the shipping. This closed with the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. As each change was presented, the cheers of the spectators evinced how truth-like and clever the whole representation was. Mr. Edge deserves great credit for the completeness of the display in every respect.

There was not the slightest hitch. Everything went off and up, and off again, to the admiration of all beholders.

THE ILLUMINATION.

In several parts of the city the festive appearance of the houses was not obscured by the approach of darkness. During the day where flags, festoons and draping of various kinds were called on to add to the general appearance of festivity, at night were rendered quite as attractive by the aid of gas and tapers.

In the vicinity of Union Square the illumination was most complete. The Union Place Hotel, Union Square Hotel, Spingler House, Maison Dorée, Atheneum Club House, Union League Club

House and the private residences on the corner of Fourteenth street, and Broadway and Fifteenth street, were almost all ablaze with tapers and Chinese lanterns. Gibson's building, on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, the residence of ex-Judge Roosevelt, St. Denis Hotel, and several other establishments on Broadway, were handsomely decorated and illuminated. The star and circlet of Dodworth Hall were ablaze, and Barnum almost outdid himself in the number of lights displayed from the windows of the Museum. The large building at the junction of New Bowery and Oliver street and the Bowery Savings Bank, besides several other places on the east side, were not behind their more aristocratic neighbors in the quantity and quality of their display.

Several poetical compositions were furnished to the Committee, and extensively distributed among the multitude; of these productions the following has been preserved:

FREEDOM'S VOICE.

Strike up an Anthem for our Nation,
On instruments of harmony;
And celebrate our land's salvation
From Treason's reign of tyranny—
Which like a fiery ocean surged,
Lashing with fury on the shore,
Till, all the patriot-forces urged,
Crushed out Rebellion's wicked War!

When burst the storm on Sumter's breast,
Out from fierce rebel cannon-throats,
Our garrison gave back with zest,
The hostile shot with thund'rous notes!
So lovers of Columbia, all,
Their natal land should truly serve;
And, at their country's trumpet-call,
Their hearts for battle stoutly nerve!

Lo! now glad Freedom's voice is heard,
And patriots fly at once to arms—
Onward! is still the patriot's word,
And every earnest heart it warms,
To do brave deeds for history's page,
(To illustrate our lovely land;)
And when war's storm has ceased to rage,
Our Fame on glory's height shall stand!

JESSE PAYNE.

INFORMATION

FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY.

THE SECURITIES of the UNITED STATES are the safest, most convenient and most profitable mode of investment for the earnings and savings of

UNION SOLDIERS.

In all the principal TOWNS and CITIES, prominent and respectable citizens will cheerfully aid the soldier by giving information and needful aid; but perfect reliance can be placed on the accredited Agents of the Government for preparing forms, answering inquiries addressed to them, and facilitating and perfecting investments for soldiers.

The following Bankers, with many others, have been named as Agents by the Treasury Department, and can be addressed by Mail:

JAY COOK, Washington and Philadelphia,
HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall street, New-York,
VERMILYE & Co., No. 44 Wall street, New-York,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., No. 51 Wall street, New-York,
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall street, New-York,
And the principal NATIONAL BANKS in the several cities.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. IN THE SHORT SPACE OF THIRTY DAYS, OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF THIS SERIES HAVE BEEN SOLD—leaving less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually, in currency, on the 15th of December and 15th of June, by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

ONE Cent per day on a	$50 NOTE.
TWO Cents per day on a	$100 NOTE.
TEN Cents per day on a	$500 NOTE.
TWENTY Cents per day on a	$1,000 NOTE.
ONE DOLLAR per day on a	$5,000 NOTE.

The Rebellion is suppressed and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as a borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

which are always worth a premium,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed, unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

JAY COOK, Washington and Philadelphia,
HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 Wall st., New-York,
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NEW-YORK, *April*, 1865.

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